This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

CATECHISM OF Battalion Drill

ILLUSTRATED

2/6

FOR THE CAVALRY.

Cavalry Sword Exercise. Instructions for the Sword, Carbine, Pistol, and Lance Exercise; together with Field Gun Drill, for the Use of the Cavalry. 1871. 1*s.*; *post-free*, 1*s.* 1*d.*

Cavalry Sword Exercise. By Colonel George Greenwood. 2*s.* 6*d.*; *post-free*, 2*s.* 8*d.*

Cavalry Exercise, Austrian; translated from the Abridged Edition of Capt. Illia Woinovits. By Capt. W. S. Cooke, 22nd Regiment. 1874. 7*s.*; *post-free*, 7*s.* 4*d.*

Cavalry Field Duty. By Major-General Von Mirus. Translated by Capt. Frank S. Russell, 14th King's Hussars. 8vo, cloth, 7*s.* 6*d.*; *post-free*, 7*s.* 8*d.*

Instructions for Cavalry Outpost Duties. 1*d.*; *post-free*, 1½*d.*

Lovell's Outpost Duties. 2*s.*; *post-free*, 2*s.* 2*d.*

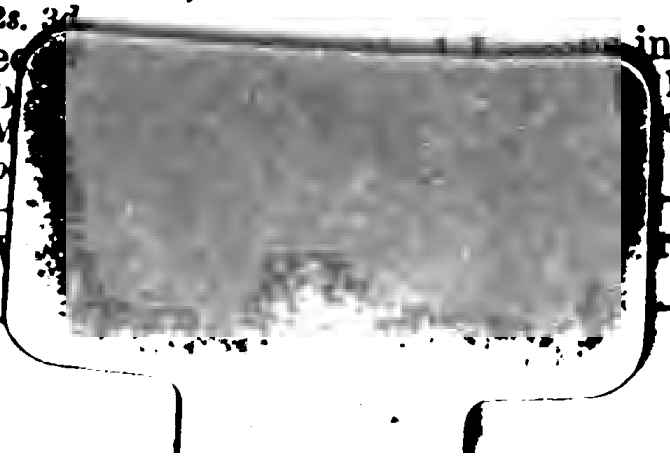
Manual and Platoon Exercises, for Snider Breech-loading Cavalry Carbine. 1*d.*; *post-free*, 1½*d.*

Manual and Firing Exercises for the Westley-Richards Cavalry Carbine. 1*d.*; *post-free*, 1½*d.*

Modern Cavalry: its Organization, Armament, and Employment in War. By Col. Denison. 10*s.* 6*d.*; *post-free*, 11*s.*

Payment of Troops and Companies, Instructions for the, in the Cavalry and Infantry. Founded on the Queen's and War Office Regulations. *Second Edition.* 1871. Revised. 6*s.*; *post-free*, 6*s.* 4*d.*

Picquets, Memoir on the Duty of. By Col. Fitzclarence, late Coldstream Guards. 2*s.*; *post-free*, 2*s.* 3*d.*



Re… in; Outpost
D… late Autumn
M… ountry. 1*s.*;
p…

W… ring Cross.

FOR THE ARMY IN GENERAL.

Formulary of Prescriptions for use in Militar Hospitals. 1*s.*; *post-free*, 1*s.* 1*d.*

Gymnastic Exercises for the use of Instructor A Military System of. By Archibald Maclaren. 1*s.* 6*d.* *post-free*, 1*s.* 9*d.*

Gymnastic Exercises, System of Fencing, an Club Exercise. 2*s.*; *post-free*, 2*s.* 3*d.*

Militia Orders, 1875. 6*d.*; *post-free*, 7*d.*

Modern Tactics, A Précis of. By Major F Home, R.A. 1873. 8*s.* 6*d.*; *post-free*, 9*s.*

Muntiny Act and Articles of War. 1875. 4*s.* *post-free*, 4*s.* 3*d.*

Regulations and Instructions for Encamping 6*d.*; *post-free*, 7*d.*

Regulations and Instructions for the Guidanc of Officers of the Purveyor's Department of the Arm 3*s.*; *post-free*, 3*s.* 3*d.*

Revised Army Regulations. Vol. II. Th Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army. Ne Edition. 1873. 3*s.* 6*d.*; *post-free*, 4*s.* 1*d.* *Interleave* 5*s.* 6*d.*; *post-free*, 6*s.* 4*d.* Pocket Edition, 1*s.*; *pos* *free*, 1*s.* 3*d.*

Revised Firing Exercise for the Long an Short Snider Rifle, 1873. 1*d.*; *post-free*, 1½*d.*

Rifle Exercises and Musketry Instructio 1874. 1*s.*; *post-free*, 1*s.* 2*d.*

Royal Warrants for Regulating first Appoint ments, &c., in the Army. 2*d.*; *post-free*, 2½*d.*

Tactics, The Elementary, of the Prussian In fantry, 1872. 2*s.*; *post-free*, 2*s.* 2*d.*

Troops, Regulations for the Training of, fo Service in the Field, &c. 2*s.*; *post-free*, 2*s.* 2*d.*

Text Book for Officers at Schools of Musketry 2*s.*; *post-free*, 2*s.* 2*d.*

WILLIAM CLOWES & SONS, 13, Charing Cross.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

Handbook of Company Drill. Also of GUARDS, SENTRIES, &c. Illustrated by 67 Plates. Strongly bound in cloth, 1*s*. Eleventh Edition.

The Plates show every movement in Company Drill and the positions of the Guides and Markers.

Handbook of Battalion Drill. Also of INSPECTIONS, REVIEWS, and SHELTER-TRENCH EXERCISE. Illustrated by 71 Plates. Strongly bound in cloth, 2*s*.

The Plates show all the movements in Battalion Drill, with the positions of the Officers and Serjeants.

Handbook of Brigade Drill. Also of INSPECTIONS, REVIEWS, and the NEW DRILL and TACTICS, including FORMATIONS FOR ATTACK. Illustrated by 42 Plates. Strongly bound in cloth, 3*s*.

Plates and details of the New Drill as at present practised.

Handbook of Company and Battalion DRILL. 126 Plates. Extra cloth, 2*s*. 6*d*.

Handbook of Company, Battalion, and RRIGADE DRILL. 168 Plates. Extra cloth, 5*s*.

Manual of Skirmishing. Illustrated by 25 Plates, including Skirmishers Advancing by Rushes, Skirmishing in Successive Reinforcements, Outpost Duties, German System of Attack, Army Signalling, &c., &c. Strongly bound in cloth, 1*s*.

WILLIAM CLOWES & SONS, 13, Charing Cross.

CATECHISM

OF

BATTALION DRILL,

ALSO OF

INSPECTIONS, QUEEN'S REGULATIONS, [ILITARY LAW, ELEMENTS OF TACTICS, &c.

BY

LIEUT. CHAS. SLACK,

Author of

'HANDBOOK OF COMPANY AND BATTALION DRILL,'
'ATTACK FORMATIONS,' &c., &c.

PUBLIC LIBRARY
JUL '878
EDINBURGH
EDINBURGH

LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

WILLIAM CLOWES & SONS, 13, CHARING CROSS.

1877.

231. c. 21.

[*Entered at Stationers' Hall.*]

BY PERMISSION,

Respectfully Dedicated

TO

COLONEL E. S. BURNABY,

Commanding

3RD BATT. GRENADIER GUARDS.

PREFACE.

THE constantly increasing and varied knowledge required of the Regimental Officer, and from all ranks, have suggested the desirability of treating in the present work, besides Battalion Drill, the subjects referred to in the Queen's Regulations, as necessary to be passed by those qualifying for promotion to the rank of Captain; and of placing same within the compass of a pocket volume, so as to afford ready reference.

Questions with answers are given on all the movements in Battalion Drill; the sections Charge of a Company, Military Law, Elements of Tactics, contain the material points bearing on those subjects. Illustrations with details are also added, for the placing of a battalion on Outpost Duty, and of the mode of conducting a Reconnaissance.

The alterations required by the new Field Exercise have been duly noted, as also those of Attack Formations.

C. S.

London, Sept. 1877.

QUEEN'S REGULATIONS,

Sec. 4, *para.* 33.

Lieutenants, before they are eligible for promotion to the rank of captain, will be required to pass an examination in the following subjects:—

(*a*) The evolutions of a regiment of cavalry or a battalion of infantry (as the case may be), as laid down in the regulations for those services respectively, including extended order, duties of outposts, patrols, escorts, advanced- and rear-guards.

(*b*) The charge of a troop or company (as the case may be), and detachment in every position in which it may be placed; musketry instruction; orderly-room work, requisitions, returns, accounts, and correspondence.

(*c*) Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army.

(*d*) Military law.

(*e*) The elements of tactics.

(*f*) Field fortification, and the elements of permanent fortification.

(*g*) Military topography, and reconnaissance.

CONTENTS.

BATTALION DRILL. PAGE

General Questions 11
Formation of a Battalion 19
Column on Parade, Posts of Officers 20
Telling off and Inspecting a Column 22
Battalion in Line on Parade, Posts of Officers 23

LINE MOVEMENTS.

General Rules 24
Open Order 26
Advancing and Retiring in Line.. 27
Charging in Line 27
Dressing a Battalion in Line 28
Line passing Obstacles 28
Advancing and Retiring in Fours 29
Battalions in Line Relieving each other 30
Prolonging a Line 30

COLUMN MOVEMENTS.

General Rules 31
Formation of Quarter Columns from Column 32
Formation of Column from Quarter Column 33
Columns Diminishing and Increasing Front 34
Changing Direction and Position.. 35
Wheeling in Column 36
Countermarching in Column 37
Columns Closing or Opening out on a named Co. .. 38
Changing the Order of a Column.. 40
Column moving to a Flank in Fours 40

FORMATIONS OF COLUMN FROM LINE.

Breaking into Column 41
Wheeling into Column 41
Advancing in Column from Line 42
Retiring in Column from Line 44
Lines forming Column 45

FORMATIONS OF LINE FROM COLUMN.

PAGE
Wheeling or Forming into Line 48
Forming Line at less than a Right Angle.. 48
Columns forming Line to a Flank 49
Column of Double Companies forming Line 50

DEPLOYMENTS.

Columns Deploying to a Flank 51
Columns Deploying Outwards 52
Deployments on the March 52
Deployments of Double Companies and Half-Battalions 54

ECHELON MOVEMENTS.

Application of Echelon Movements 55
Moving in Oblique Echelon 55
Changing Front on a named Company 57
Advancing and Retiring in Echelon 58
Echelon forming Line 59

FORMATIONS TO RESIST CAVALRY.

General Rules 61
Receiving Cavalry in Line 61
Formation of Squares 62
Square Marching in any direction 64
Reforming Column 65

INSPECTIONS OR REVIEWS.

Inspection or Review of a Battalion 66
Marching Past—Posts of Officers and others 66
Manual, Firing, and Bayonet Exercise 69
Advancing in Review Order 71

EXTENDED ORDER.

Attack Formation of a Battalion 72
Reinforcing, Final Attack 74
Changes of Front 75
Attack by Cavalry 75
Rallying, Defence, Retirements 76

PAGE
Passing a Defile or Bridge 76
Skirmishing 77
Spring or Setting-up Drill 78
Single Rank and Skeleton Drill 78

ROUTE MARCHING.

Order of March.. 79
Places of Officers 79
Marching Off, &c. 80
Halting and Defiling on the March 80
Stragglers 81
Hurry and Stepping Out 81
Passing over Pontoon and other Bridges 82

ADVANCED AND REAR GUARDS.

Advanced Guards 83
Rear Guards 85

INFANTRY OUTPOSTS.

General Principles 87
Sentries 90
Patrols 91
Piquets 92
Supports 93
Flags of Truce 93
Escorts 94

CHARGE OF A COMPANY OR DETACHMENT.

Duties of the Commander of a Company 95
Interior Economy of a Company 96
Duties on Detachment 99
Musketry Instruction 101
Orderly-room Work 104
Requisitions and Returns 104
Accounts and Correspondence 105

QUEEN'S REGULATIONS.

Precedence of Corps 106
Command and Rank 107
Honours and Salutes 109
Commissions and Promotion of Officers 110
General and Staff Officers 110

PAGE
Discipline 111
Interior Economy of Corps 113
Duties in Camp and Garrison 115
Military Education 118
Gymnastic Training 118
Dress and Equipment 119
Leave of Absence 122
Barracks, Depôts, Hospitals 122
Movements of Troops, Marches, &c. 124
Movements by Railway 126
Embarkation and Disembarkation of Troops 127
Recruiting, and Discharge of Soldiers 129
Correspondence, Books 130

MILITARY LAW.

General Application 132
Composition of Courts-Martial 132
Court-Martial Procedure 134

ELEMENTS OF TACTICS.

Definitions 137
Tactical Units 138
Functions and Employment of the Three Arms .. 139
Dispositions for Attack and Defence 141
Dispositions on the March 142
Tactical Positions, Passage of Streams 142
Measures for Obtaining Information and Security 145
Organization of Armies for Tactical Purposes .. 145

FIELD AND PERMANENT FORTIFICATIONS.

Definitions, &c. 148
Shelter-Trench Exercise 150

MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY, RECONNAISSANCE.

Military Topography 153
Mode of conducting a Reconnaissance 154
Transport of Troops by Railway 156

BATTALION DRILL.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. What is understood by the term 'Battalion Drill'?
   The formation and exercise of several companies in field or parade movements, under the command of a field officer.
2. How is the commander of a battalion designated, and what authority appertains to his command?
   The commander of a battalion is usually referred to as the 'Commanding Officer;' his authority is paramount whether on parade, at mess, or in any other situation; he alone being responsible to his Sovereign for the efficiency of his battalion.
3. By whom is the commanding officer assisted in the drill and departmental duties of the battalion?
   He is assisted in the former by two majors, the captains, subalterns, and adjutant; and in the latter by the paymaster, quartermaster, musketry instructor, and medical officer. In the field, a subaltern, as regimental transport officer, is also appointed.
4. What is meant by the 'field state' of a battalion, and how are the various ranks enumerated in it?
   The field state consists of a return of every man present on parade, specifying them if necessary, as field officers, company officers, staff, staff-serjeants, serjeants, rank and file, and drummers. The number and cause of absence of the remaining men must also be shown.
5. For what purposes are the field officers of a battalion mounted?
   Commanding officer,—to enable him to superintend the movements of the battalion.
   Majors,—to cover points, take up ground for align-

ments, correct mistakes, and circulate orders. The adjutant is mounted for a like purpose.

When a battalion takes the field the quartermaster, medical officer, and transport officer are also mounted. Each field officer is allowed two horses.

6. When, from the force of the wind or the noise of firing, the orders of the commanding officer are indistinctly heard, what should be done?

They should be repeated by the mounted officers.

7. When shall an officer be considered competent in every respect to undertake the duties of a field officer?

After two years' service in command of a company.

8. In judging distance, state the readiest mode for ascertaining same.

The eye will be found the most convenient and accurate guide in judging distance.

9. When the majors and adjutant are not marking points, to what duties would they appertain?

They must afford every assistance to the commanding officer during a manœuvre, and move to their places when it is completed.

10. Should only one major be present, what other officer should be mounted?

The senior captain if practicable; or if this cannot be done, the post of the junior major will be taken by the adjutant.

11. In case of only one mounted officer being present besides the commanding officer, state the duties of the former, and by whom he should be assisted.

He should be prepared to cover the markers from either flank, or give distant points as may be required; the serjeant-major will also assist in covering the markers so far as that duty can be performed on foot.

12. When mounted officers give points, state how their horses should be placed in respect to the alignment.

The horses should be placed at right angles with the alignment and turned towards it; in line formations, the horses' heads will be dressed at arm's length from the alignment.

13. What should be done by a mounted officer when giving a point if his horse is unsteady?
He must dismount and mark the point on foot.

14. How are the points in an alignment designated?
The one upon which the formation is made is called the *Point of Appui*, the one on which the line or intermediate points are dressed, is called the *Distant Point*.

15. When battalions, or companies of a battalion, come up successively into line, how are they to be formed in respect to the point of appui?
The outer flank of the last formed body is to be considered the point of appui for the succeeding one.

16. Which of the majors covers the points from the point of appui?
As a general rule the major nearest the point of appui covers them; in the case of a central formation the senior major will do so.

17. In the case of a central formation, by whom are the flanks marked?
The junior major will mark the left, the adjutant the right flank.

18. To what purposes are the degrees of slow, quick, and double march to be used?
Slow march is only to be used for purposes of parade, *quick march* for the general movements of battalions or greater bodies in column or line; *double march* is not to be applied in longer distances than a charge or a short rush to seize a position; it should, however, be frequently used in the movements of companies during the internal formation of a battalion, and in extended order.

19. In what respect do the movements of a company apply to those of a battalion?
The evolutions of a battalion are effected by a combination of the movements practised in company drill, the positions of the officers and others being applicable, with few exceptions, to all the movements of a company when with the battalion.

20. Are bayonets to be fixed in field movements?
Except where otherwise directed, and firings, except in square, field movements are to be performed with unfixed bayonets.

21. How is the right guide's place kept in line?
When the right guide moves out in a line formation his place is taken by his marker, unless the marker has moved out also, in which case the right-hand man of the rear rank moves up to keep the place.

22. What is done to enable an officer or marker to pass through a line?
In the case of a mounted officer, the two files nearest the point he has to pass through will take two paces to the rear and one pace outwards from each other, and resume their places when he has passed. When a guide has to make way for an officer or marker to pass, he will take one pace to his front and a side pace to his left, stepping back when the officer or marker has passed. When a file has to make way, the front-rank man will take a pace to his front and a side pace to his left; the rear-rank man, a pace to his rear and a side pace to his left.

23. When are three base points given?
When a formation into line is made on the two centre companies.

24. When companies lose their order, what is to be done?
Each captain, after the guide has given *Eyes Front*, in a line formation, or after giving *Halt—Front—Dress* in forming column, will warn his company of its new number. If companies lose their order on the march, the captains will re-number them as they move forward in their new order.

25. Under what circumstances should volley and independent firing be used?
The discretion of the commander must determine the firing which may be most effectively used, but, except under extraordinary circumstances, firing should not be permitted when smoke or other causes prevent such a view of the enemy being observed as would not ensure a reasonable certainty

of an effective result. On this principle the bugle sound, or order to *Fire* will be permissive, not obligatory.

26. State how the volley and independent firing is practised by a battalion?

Volley firing may at the discretion of the commander be by battalions, half-battalions, companies, half-companies, or sections, the number of rounds to be expended being in all cases specified. In independent firing, the number of rounds to be expended is also invariably to be stated. When firing volleys by companies or parts of companies, in order to prevent the volleys being given simultaneously, the caution will be given to fire from the right or left of half-battalions or companies, the Present of the preceding body being the signal for the Ready of the next. After the completion of the first round by the battalion, each half-battalion, company, or part of a company, will fire by order of its commander, without reference to the remainder (the general directions in answer 25 being carefully observed).

27. Suppose the specified number of rounds have not been fired by a battalion, and Cease Fire is given, how must the men act?

They must at once refrain from further firing.

28. State how firing may be practised when receiving cavalry.

When in line prepared for cavalry or in square, the kneeling as well as the standing ranks may fire volleys by word of command, or may fire independently as ordered; but they must be prepared to return to the usual position for receiving cavalry when its near approach renders so doing advisable.

29. Suppose a battalion is firing, both ranks kneeling, what will be done by the officers, supernumeraries, and colour party?

They will kneel also.

30. When a battalion in line has ceased firing, what will be done by the section commanders?
They will resume their places.

31. How should a battalion dispersed or in confusion be practised in assembling?
The commanding officer will place the left guides or markers in line or column, as the case may be, turned towards the supposed enemy; he will order the bugle ASSEMBLE, or give the words FORM ON (GUIDES) MARKERS, on which each company will form as required.

32. Give the detail of the soldier's equipment for field service, with the weights of some of the articles.

Clothing.

	lbs.	oz.
Tunic	3	2
Chaco	0	15
Shirt	1	1½
Trousers	1	11
Braces	0	3½
Socks	0	4½
Leggings	0	10½
Boots	3	3
	11	3

Arms and Ammunition.

Rifle (Martini) ..	8	12
Bayonet	1	8
Scabbard	0	9
Knife and lanyard	0	5
Water-bottle (full)	2	10
Mess tin	1	5½
Pouch and expense bag	1	11
Waist belt and frog	0	14
Ammunition (70 rounds)	7	14
	25	8½

Valise Equipment.

	lbs.	oz.
Great coat	5	14½
Shirt	1	1½
Socks	0	4½
Towel	0	8
Spoon	0	2
Comb	0	0½
Brush	0	3½
Tin of grease ..	0	4
Housewife	0	3
Sponge	0	0½
Boots	3	3
Glengary cap ..	0	4
Account book ..	0	2
Valise and straps	3	1
	15	4
Havresack	0	8½
2 days' rations ..	4	8
	5	0½
Total weight ..	57	0

33. What is the ration or daily allowance of food supplied to the soldier?

	Peace.	*War.*	*India.*
Meat	12 oz.	16 oz.	16 oz.
Bread, or Biscuit	16 „	24 „	16 „
	—	16 „	—
Tea	—	⅓ „	⅔ „
Coffee ..	—	⅓ „	1 „
Sugar ..	—	2 „	2½ „
Rice	—	2 „	4 „
Salt	—	½ „	½ „
Pepper ..	—	1/36 „	1/36 „
Vegetables..	—	—	16 „
Fuel	—	3 lbs.	—

Horses { oats, 12 lbs. / hay, 12 „ / bran, (1) „ } daily.

When troops are marching, or at hard work, an increase is made to their rations. Preserved meat and vegetables, flour, rum, &c., are issued instead of, or in addition to, parts of the ration, as occasion may require.

34. What transport is allowed for a battalion in the field?

	No.	*Drivers.*	*Horses.*
Company	8	8	16
Carts { intrenching tools ..	1	1	2
Carts { small-arm ammunition	3	3	6
Wagons, general service	2	4	8
Spare	—	2	4
	14	18	36
Wagons, G. S., if tents carried..	3	6	12
	17	24	48

If tents are not carried the privates will be 910, *drivers* 18, *with* 36 *draft horses. There are* 10 *riding horses.*

Each small-arm ammunition cart carries 9600 *rounds.*

About 9 *wagons per battalion are used at the autumn manœuvres.*

35. Give the detail and numbers of the several ranks or grades of a battalion when placed on a war footing.

Lieut.-colonel	1	Field officers.
Majors	2	
Captains	8	Regimental or company officers.
Subalterns	16	
Adjutant	1	Regimental staff officers.
Paymaster	1	
Quartermaster	1	
Medical officer	1	
Serjeant-major	1	Staff-serjeants.
Bandmaster	1	
Quartermaster-serjeant	1	
Serjeant I. of M.	1	
Armourer-serjeant	1	
Paymaster-serjeant	1	
Orderly-room clerk	1	
Drum-major	1	
Serjeant-cook	1	
Pioneer-serjeant	1	
Colour-serjeants	8	Company serjeants.
Serjeants	32	
Corporals	40	Rank and file.
Drummers or bnglers	16	
Pioneers and artificers	10	
Hospital orderlies	3	
Band	20	
Privates	903	
Drivers	24	

Total, 31 officers, 50 serjeants, 1016 rank and file = 1097.

The instructor of musketry and transport officer are borne on the strength of the regimental officers, the latter being detailed for duty in the field, and the former when on home service.

The band serjeant and transport serjeant are detailed from duty as company serjeants.

The schoolmaster ranks next to the serjeant-major, but it is not included in the regimental returns.

FORMATION OF A BATTALION.

1. Into how many companies should a battalion be divided for manœuvring and field service? and give the reasons for same.

   A battalion should be formed of 8 companies, so as to facilitate the formation of double company, and also half-battalion formations.

2. What is meant by a battalion being in line or column?

   A battalion is said to be in line when its companies are deployed on the same alignment to their full extent, in two ranks; a battalion in column has its companies placed parallel to each other in succession from front to rear.

3. Explain the different kinds of columns into which a battalion is formed.

   In *column*, each company is placed at wheeling distance from the company immediately preceding it.

   Half-column, at half-company distance.

   Quarter column, at six paces distance.

   Column of double companies is formed by a succession of two companies in line with each other, at company distance.

   Quarter column of double companies is formed at six paces distance.

   Half-battalion columns.—Have the companies of each half-battalion placed at wheeling distance from each other, the half-battalions being usually placed at deploying interval from each other.

   Half-battalion quarter columns are formed with companies at six paces distance.

   Half-battalion quarter columns of double companies are formed with the double companies at six paces interval.

Half-column is seldom used; the last five named formations are usually practised in brigade movements.

A battalion may also be formed in company columns—i. e., No. 2 in rear of No. 1, No. 4 in rear of No. 3, and so on, but it is not adopted in the service.

COLUMN ON PARADE.

1. Previous to a column forming on parade, how are the companies to be formed?

Each company on orders from its captain will form on its private parade—i. e. in front of its tents, or other ground to be specified—in time to be inspected by squads before joining the general parade On the *Close* being sounded, the squads will form company, each of which will be told off and proved by its captain, and formed on the general parade in column by the left.

2. State how a column will be formed on parade for exercise.

At the time appointed for the commanding officer's parade the adjutant will order the left markers to mark the left of their companies at wheeling distance. They will recover arms while being covered by the adjutant, and at his word *Steady* will shoulder arms. On the *Advance* being sounded each captain will march his company on to its left marker, and then give *Order arms—Stand at ease.* The left marker will fall to the rear as soon as the left guide comes up to take his place.

3. What should be done in respect of companies of unequal strength?

Should the commanding officer think it necessary, and the battalion is formed for field movements, he may order the companies to be equalized in their number of files; but it is also necessary that a battalion should be accustomed to exercise with companies of unequal strength.

When companies are equalized it will usually be done after they have formed on the commanding officer's parade.

4. Describe the position of the commanding officer and majors in column.

Commanding officer,—usually on the directing flank of the leading company.

Senior major,—on the reverse flank, 2 paces from the centre of the right half-battalion.

Junior major,—also on the reverse flank, 2 paces from the centre of the left half-battalion.

When a column is ordered to advance or retire, the major of the leading half-battalion will place himself in rear of the directing flank of the second company from the front, to superintend the direction, keeping clear of the line of guides.

When the order of companies in column on the march is changed the majors will change half-battalions on the words HALT—FRONT; or FRONT TURN. When a battalion is working by half-battalions, majors do not change half-battalions.

5. State the positions of the staff-officers and staff-serjeants in column.

Adjutant,—on the reverse flank, 2 paces from the leading centre company.

Paymaster, quartermaster, and medical officer,—on the reverse flank of, and 2 paces from the band.

Musketry-instructor,—with his company.

Staff-serjeants,—in rear of the staff.

6. How is the colour party formed, and by whom commanded?

The colours, each carried by an officer, will be formed as an independent party: the Queen's colour on the right, the regimental colour on the left, with a serjeant between them, and two non-commissioned officers, or steady men, with a serjeant in the centre, in the rear rank. The officer carrying the Queen's colour will command the party.

7. What is the position of the colour party in column?

It will be posted in rear of the leading centre company, its front rank aligned with the supernumerary rank, covering the 4th, 5th, and 6th files from the directing flank.

8. Where is the serjeant-major posted in column?

One pace in rear of the centre of the colour party.

9. State the place of the band, drums, and pioneers in column.

The band, drums, and pioneers will be placed on the reverse flank of the column; the band and drums,

in several ranks, 3 paces from the centre of the battalion, the pioneers 2 paces in front of the band; when the battalion is manœuvring the band will remain on the flank, but the drummers, fifers, buglers, and pioneers will join their companies, taking post in the supernumerary rank.

10. Where are the band, drums, and pioneers posted in column of route?

The band and drums will be posted 12 paces in front of the leading company, formed in several ranks; the pioneers will be 6 paces in front of the band.

At the inspection of a single battalion, and for marching past, the band, &c., would be placed 12 paces in front of the 2nd wheeling point.

11. When are the mounted officers to have their swords drawn?

They will always have them drawn when on parade with their regiments and during field movements.

TELLING OFF AND INSPECTING A COLUMN.

1. When a battalion is formed for exercise, how will it be told off?

The commanding officer having called the battalion to attention, will give the order TELL OFF THE BATTALION, on which the captain of the leading companies will call out *No.* 1, the captain of the next company *No.* 2, and so on. He will also name the companies which are to form the right and left half-battalions. If the battalion is intended to manœuvre in double companies, he will name the companies to form them.

2. What is meant by the right and left companies of a battalion?

Odd numbers are right companies, even numbers are left companies.

3. When a column is inspected, what words of command will be given by the commanding officer?

BATTALION—ATTENTION. FIX-BAYONETS. SHOULDER-ARMS. OPEN-ORDER. MARCH.

4. State how a company is inspected in column.
The captain (3 paces in front of the second file from the right of his company, the other officers of the company being also in front) will receive the inspecting officer with a salute, and follow him during the inspection of his company, the men standing with shouldered arms; as the inspection of his company is completed, the captain will give *Close-Order*, *March*. *Order-Arms*. *Unfix-Bayonets* (or *Swords*). *Stand at Ease*, and resume his place in column.

BATTALION IN LINE ON PARADE.

1. Are the arrangements of the flank companies in line the same as the other companies?
All the companies are arranged the same, with the exception of the left company of the line, which will have its left guide on the left of the front rank, covered by his marker.

2. What is the position of the commanding officer when the battalion is formed in line?
Occasionally in front, when examining the battalion. If advancing or firing in line, he will be in rear of the colours, at about 20 paces from the supernumerary rank. If in brigade, he will be in the rear.

3. How should the men be accustomed to receive the words of the commanding officer?
The commanding officer should accustom the men to recognize the words of command from the rear of the line; his orders should be given as distinct as possible.

4. What are the positions of the majors and adjutants in line?
Six paces in rear of the supernumerary rank, senior major in rear of the centre of the right half-battalion; junior major in rear of the centre of the left half-battalion; adjutant in rear of the colours.

5. Where will the colour party be placed in line?
In line with and between the two centre columns.

6. State the positions of the band, drummers, and pioneers in line.

Band 12 paces from the supernumerary rank in rear of the battalion, two deep, at loose files, occupying no more space than necessary; drummers, fifers, and buglers will be formed two deep in rear of the band; pioneers will be in single rank 2 paces in front of the band.

7. Where will the staff-officers and staff-serjeants be placed in line?

Staff 3 paces in rear of the drummers; staff-serjeants in rear of the staff.

8. What is the position of the serjeant-major in line?

In rear of the centre of the colour party aligned with the supernumerary rank.

LINE MOVEMENTS.

GENERAL RULES.

1. What points are given by markers when companies move up into line?

Both markers of the base company and the outer marker of the other companies will give points on which to dress the line.

2. In what direction does a marker turn when giving a point?

He will turn with recovered arms towards the battalion point of appui.

3. How is a centre base point given?

The centre serjeant will step out and give a centre base point, turning to the right, the serjeant in rear of him will move up to occupy his place.

4. In deployments or formations into line, do all the foot points take post at the same time?

The base points remain steady until they receive the ...d word, *Steady*, from the major; each of the

other points remains steady until the second company from him receives *Eyes–Front*, when he will fall in. When markers give points simultaneously they also take post together on the word *Steady*.

5. If during a line formation a company is ordered to fire, how will the guides and markers move?

They will at once take post in rear of their sections.

6. When companies deploy into line, at what distance from the alignment should they be halted, and for what reason?

They should be halted about 2 paces in rear of the alignment so as to dress up to it.

7. May line formations be practised without foot points?

Yes.

8. When an interval occurs in a line formation, which part, as a general rule, should remain steady?

The centre.

9. By whom will the companies of a battalion be closed in case the intervals between them require to be corrected?

Intervals between companies will be corrected from the rear by the major or adjutant, the captains halting their own companies, except when the number of paces are given. An entire half-battalion will be closed in the centre, the major or adjutant halting it.

10. In correcting intervals between companies in line, how does the right guide move?

He will close with his company, unless files are out on its right, when if it closes to the left to admit them, he will stand fast; if the company next to him closes to the right, he will close with it until his files have all moved up.

11. State the advantages of a line formation.

A line is able to deliver the whole of its fire at once; it also suffers less loss than a column from artillery fire.

OPEN ORDER.

1. What is meant by open order?
   When a battalion is formed in line, the rear rank being 3 paces in rear of the front rank, and the officers in line 3 paces in front of the front rank.

2. How will arms be carried previous to open order being taken?
   Bayonets will be fixed and arms shouldered.

3. At the word OPEN–ORDER what is done by the majors and adjutant?
   The senior major will move up to the right, the junior major and adjutant to the left, of the front rank.

4. How is the rear rank dressed at open order, and by whom?
   At the word ORDER the right-hand man of the rear rank of each company and the rear-rank man of the left of the line, will step back 2 paces, and turn to the right to mark the ground for the rear rank to dress by; the serjeant-major will dress them, giving the word *Steady* when they are covering.

5. By whom is the supernumerary rank dressed at open order, and what command will be given?
   As soon as the supernumerary rank has stepped back 2 paces the serjeant-major on the right of the line will dress the supernumerary rank, give *Eyes–Front*, and fall in.

6. What is done on the word MARCH?
   The line of officers will take 2 paces to the front, and look to their right, the senior major will move up to dress them; the rear ranks will step back 2 paces, the flank men fronting at the same time; the officers carrying the colours will take 3 paces to the front and dress with the line of officers, the non-commissioned officers, or men, in their rear stepping up to replace them in the front rank; the junior major will place himself on the left of the line of officers; the adjutant will remain on the left of the front rank; the lieutenant-colonel will place himself 6 paces in front of the colours.

7. On the word *Steady* from the senior major, what will be done by the officers in front?
They will carry swords and look to the front.

8. What is done at CLOSE-ORDER?
The captains and guides will recover swords, and, with the officers carrying the colours, will turn to the right, the mounted officers will turn their horses' heads outwards.

9. Describe how the officers will take post.
They will resume the positions occupied by them in line, carrying swords as they take post.

10. How will arms be carried after the line has taken close order?
Arms will be ordered and bayonets unfixed.

ADVANCING AND RETIRING IN LINE.

1. On the caution being given by the commanding officer for a line to advance, what will be done to determine the direction?
The centre serjeant will select points to march on under the superintendence of the adjutant, who will give *Steady* as a signal when the line of direction is determined.

2. At the command BATTALION-HALT, what will be done?
Every man will remain perfectly steady.

3. When a battalion receives the order THE LINE WILL RETIRE, what will be done by the colour party?
It will turn about.

4. What caution should be observed when a line is required to retire?
A battalion should never unnecessarily stand turned to the rear; it should, therefore, when about to retire, not be turned about until everything is ready for its instant march.

CHARGING IN LINE.

1. At what distance from the enemy should the order to charge be given, and what caution should be given before that order?
The order should be given at about 20 paces fro-

enemy, the caution PREPARE TO CHARGE having been previously given.

2. On receiving the order to charge, how will the rifles be carried?
The front rank will come to the charge, the rear rank will slope arms.

3. At the order BATTALION–HALT, what will be done?
The front rank will slope arms, and both ranks remain steady.

DRESSING A BATTALION IN LINE.

1. When it is necessary to dress a battalion in line, by which flank will it be dressed?
By either flank.

2. State how the markers will move on receiving, BY THE RIGHT (or LEFT)–DRESS?
The right or left markers, according to the flank of dressing, and the marker on the distant flank of the line, will double out to the front, looking to the major on the named flank; on the major's word or signal the markers will halt, turn towards him, and cover, recovering arms as they turn; when they are covered, the major will give *Steady*.

3. On the commanding officer giving the words QUICK MARCH, state how the companies will form on the alignment.
Each captain will halt his company, and give the words *Dress-up*, when it is within 2 paces of the alignment; the guide on the named flank will dress it, give *Eyes –Front*, and fall in.

4. When do the markers take post?
When the guides have completed the dressing of their companies, and the major on that flank of the line on which the battalion is dressed has given the second word *Steady*.

LINE PASSING OBSTACLES.

1. Describe how a battalion in line passes small obstacles?
The files whose progress is interrupted by them will break off, but without word of command. The

moment the obstacles are passed, the files must move up again into line. Should the breadth of the obstacles be found to decrease, the files will form up successively as there is room for them; should it increase, additional files will at once break off.

2. Suppose the obstacles are such that a company or half-company is required to break off, how will it be done?

It will move in fours, or if files break off successively until they amount to a half-company, they will form fours.

3. Should a line be halted while broken by obstacles, such as pools of water, marshy ground, or low bushes, how will the line be formed?

The files that have broken off will form in rear of the obstacles in lines parallel to the front; in this manner the line will appear to the enemy unbroken, and every man will be able to fire.

ADVANCING AND RETIRING IN FOURS.

1. When a battalion is advancing, and the obstacles are such as to require all the companies to break into fours, what caution will be given, and how will the direction of the advance be preserved?

The commanding officer will give the words, ADVANCE IN FOURS FROM THE RIGHT (or LEFT) OF COMPANIES. FOURS–RIGHT; LEFT–WHEEL (or FOURS LEFT; RIGHT–WHEEL). Any company may direct thus—NO. 3 COMPANY OF DIRECTION.

2. How will the guides preserve the distances of their companies in an advance in fours?

Each guide will place himself on that flank of the leading fours nearest to the company of direction.

3. Should no company be named to direct, what is done?

That company will direct which would be at the head of the column if the words FRONT—TURN were given.

4. Who are responsible for the dressing of the companies in fours?

The markers nearest the leading guides.

5. In case companies in fours are required to form line, how will same be done?

The companies may form up separately, or they may be halted and fronted into column, and then wheeled into line.

6. In forming to the front at the halt, what points of formation are given?

No points are given; if necessary the line will be dressed.

BATTALIONS IN LINE RELIEVING EACH OTHER.

1. When a battalion, halted in the front line, is to be relieved by another advancing in its rear, how will the former proceed?

It will, when the relieving battalion arrives within company wheeling distance, receive the order to retire in fours from the right or left of companies, and the companies will proceed to the rear through the second line, which will throw back as many files as may be necessary to give them passage whenever they present themselves. The companies having passed, the files thrown back will immediately resume their places.

2. If a battalion retiring is to be relieved by another in its rear, how will the former move?

It will, on arriving at company wheeling distance from the latter, break into fours and pass through the rear line.

PROLONGING A LINE.

1. What is meant by prolonging a line?

Moving in succession the companies of one flank by fours in rear of the line, and forming them in succession on the other flank so as to extend the line in that direction.

COLUMN MOVEMENTS.

GENERAL RULES.

1. State the advantages of a column formation.
   A column is able from its compactness, to execute movements quickly, to move to a flank and deploy into line; in case of attack its front can easily be changed. Square may also be readily formed.
2. How is the distance between companies in column measured?
   From the heels of the front rank of one company to the heels of the front rank of the company in front or rear of it.
3. Which formations in column are applicable for manœuvring or passing defiles?
   Columns, columns of double companies, half or quarter columns; a quarter column admits of movements in a small space with capability of forming in any manner to resist attack, except wheeling into line to a flank; it is applicable to all the changes of position of a column.
4. What flank of a column, or column of double companies, usually directs?
   The left.
5. In the case of a column being required to wheel into line to the reverse flank, how should its order of march be regulated, and what should be done on the completion of the formation?
   Previous to wheeling to the reverse flank, it should be ordered to march by that flank; on completion of the formation into line the company should be renumbered, if necessary, off from the right.
6. When a quarter column is on the march, from what point, and which major, will cover the guides?
   The major of the rear half-battalion will superintend the covering from the rear of the column.

7. What is the position of the band in column?
It will be formed in two ranks in the rear, when the column is alone, or in a line of columns; when the column is in mass in brigade, it will be formed in several ranks on the reverse flank.

FORMATION OF QUARTER COLUMNS FROM COLUMN.

1. If quarter column be formed from column on a central company from the halt, what commands will be given by the commanding officer, and which will be the point of appui?
The commanding officer will give the words, QUARTER COLUMN ON NO. — COMPANY IN FRONT. RIGHT ABOUT— TURN. The named company will be the point of appui from which the guides will be covered.
2. Which major would cover the guides when quarter column is formed on a rear company from column?
The junior major.
3. How does a mounted officer place his horse when covering the guides on a central company?
At right angles to the alignment.
4. State how quarter columns may be formed on a leading company other than at the halt.
Quarter columns may be formed on the march by the leading company being ordered to halt and the other companies closed upon it to quarter distance; or quarter column may be formed on the march by the leading company moving on, and the others moving at the double until they arrive at quarter distance, when each would receive *No.* — *Quick*, from its captain.
5. In closing to quarter column on the leading company on the march, what command would be given by the commanding officer?
QUARTER COLUMN ON THE LEADING COMPANY. REMAINDER, DOUBLE; OR ON THE MARCH, QUARTER COLUMN ON THE LEADING COMPANY. REMAINDER— DOUBLE.
6. If closing to quarter column on the leading company on the march, what commands are given by the captains?

The captain of the leading company will at once give, *No. — Halt—Dress*; or if retiring, *No. — Halt. Front —Dress.*

FORMATION OF COLUMN FROM QUARTER COLUMN.

1. State the various movements by which a column may be formed from quarter column.
   Quarter column at the halt may open to column from its leading, rear, or a centre company; or it may advance or retire in column from the halt by successive companies; if advancing, the rear company may continue to move in quick time, the other companies moving at the double to their places; or the rear companies may be halted when advancing, the leading company moving on, and the other companies in succession moving to the required distance; if a quarter column is retiring it may form column by the rear company halting and fronting, the other companies doing so at wheeling distance; or the rear company may continue to move in quick time, the front companies doubling to wheeling distance. In all eight several formations.
2. When a column is advancing or retiring, what is necessary to be observed by the leading guide?
   He must select a point to march upon, and move steadily upon it.
3. When column is formed from the halt from the leading company, who covers the guides?
   The senior major.
4. On receiving the command ADVANCE IN COLUMN, what is done by each company?
   Each company will be marched off by its captain at wheeling distance.
5. When column is formed from the rear company from the halt, state what is done at QUICK MARCH.
   On the word MARCH, all but the rear company will step off, the guide of the leading company marching with his outer shoulder just clear of the head of the

adjutant's horse; each captain will halt his company when it has gained the proper distance, on which the directing guide will turn about, correct his covering, and front; the captain will then order the company to *Dress.*

6. In opening to column from a central company from the halt, how will the mounted officers move?

The senior major will cover the guides from the point of appui; the junior major will give a point for the guide of the left half-battalion; the adjutant will give a point for the guide of the right half-battalion to march upon.

7. If a quarter column is required to form column on the march without halting, what order is given by the commanding officer?

ON THE MARCH, OPEN TO COLUMN FROM THE REAR COMPANY. REMAINDER, DOUBLE.

COLUMNS DIMINISHING AND INCREASING FRONT.

1. In what formation may a column pass through a narrow space or defile?

Each company in succession will diminish its front, and march by files, fours, sections, or half-companies.

2. When the march of a column on an alignment is interrupted by a pool of water, or other obstacle which is impassable, how will the obstacle be passed?

The march will be continued direct to the obstacle, which will be passed by diverging, on all occasions when practicable, to the reverse flank.

3. Explain how a column of double companies reduces its front when advancing in double fours from the centre.

On receiving the caution ADVANCE IN DOUBLE FOURS FROM THE CENTRE. FOURS INWARDS, RIGHT AND LEFT WHEEL, the leading sections of fours will advance from the centre, opening out during the wheel; the colour party will move between the two centre companies as in file; the captains and supernumeraries moving in file between the half-

battalions; the junior major will superintend the movement from the guide of the leading company.

4. How is the front of a column of double companies increased from double files or fours?

By the companies forming to the front or rear.

5. When advancing or retiring in double files or fours, state how the colour party will move.

In advancing, the colour party will move between the two centre companies, as in file; the Queen's colour between the two leading fours, or files, the remainder of the party moving in their regular succession. In retiring, the colour party will simply turn about, and move in the present front of the companies.

CHANGING DIRECTION AND POSITION.

1. In changing direction to the reverse flank, what will be done by the guides on that flank?

They will move up, and lead during the change of direction, retaining the relative position the flanks held when the column was marching by the directing flank.

2. What is done by a weak or strong company when changing direction?

Weak companies will march a little past the wheeling point before they wheel, the strongest companies will wheel upon it or a little before.

3. When will the word FORWARD be given to the several companies, and by whom?

The word FORWARD will be given to the leading company by the commanding officer; but each company that follows will receive that word from its captain as its front becomes perpendicular to the new direction.

4. What is done by the rear companies if a column is halted before all the companies have changed their direction into the new alignment?

On the words REAR COMPANIES COVER, those companies will be moved into it by the flank march of fours by their captains, their markers running out to mark

the spots on which their directing flanks are to rest.

5. When a column marching in an oblique direction on a point in an alignment where the outer flank of its leading company is to rest in line, what commands will be given by the commanding officer to move it into its new position?

When the column arrives at rather more than wheeling distance from the point in the alignment, it will receive the words BY FOURS, CHANGE POSITION QUARTER (or HALF) LEFT, or RIGHT, if moving by that flank, FOURS—LEFT (or RIGHT). MARCH ON YOUR MARKERS.

6. Which of the mounted officers will give points on which the guides will cover in the new alignment?

The major of the leading half-battalion will cover the guides from the front, the adjutant marking the distant flank.

7. In changing position by fours, what will be done by the marker of the leading company?

He will take his distance on which the column is to form from that point on which the column originally marched.

WHEELING IN COLUMN.

1. When a quarter column wheels from the halt, which markers will give points, and who will cover them?

The markers of the leading company will give the base points on which to wheel, the major of the leading half-battalion will cover them.

2. To which flank will the base points turn when a quarter column wheels from the halt?

They will turn towards the inner flank of the column.

3. On the caution BATTALION LEFT WHEEL, what is done by the rear companies and by the guides on the reverse flank?

The rear companies will make a partial turn to the wheeling flank so that each man shall be aligned with the pivot flank of the leading company, and the outer guides, if not already there on the flank, will move up to lead.

4. How is the pace of the leading company of a quarter column regulated when wheeling?
   The leading company will wheel as usual, except that the pace must be much shorter so as to give the companies in rear time to circle round, the length of pace being regulated by the major of the leading half-battalion. The remaining companies must be careful to preserve during the wheel the same degree of room they made on the word WHEEL, so as to avoid any increase or diminution to the distances between companies.
5. When do the guides on the reverse flank resume their position?
   On the word DRESS being given.
6. When is the word FORWARD given?
   On the march, and when the column has wheeled the required angle.
7. In case the leading company of a quarter column has completed its wheel, and the rear companies are not in position, what is done?
   The words MARK—TIME will be given, on which the column will turn to the front, and take up the covering.
8. In what time should the wheeling of a quarter column be practised?
   In double time.

COUNTERMARCHING.

1. Does the countermarching of a column bear any resemblance to that practised by a single company?
   Each company of the column will move as in company drill, except that the commanding officer will give the executive words.
2. What should be done when countermarching, if any of the companies of a column are weak?
   They will mark time when the leading men reach the guides on the flanks at which they are to turn to the front.
3. How will the colour party move?
   It will countermarch independently, and move across to its place.

4. When do the majors change position, when countermarching at the halt, or on the march?

At the halt they will change half-battalions on the junior major giving the word *Steady;* on the march, the majors will change on the words FRONT—TURN, or, HALT, FRONT.

COLUMNS CLOSING OR OPENING OUT ON A NAMED COMPANY.

1. When a column moving to a flank in fours is required to close on any company, what order will be given by the commanding officer?

QUARTER COLUMN ON NO. —, REMAINDER RIGHT (LEFT, or INWARDS) WHEEL. FORWARD.

2. What command will be given to the named company, and by whom?

The named company will step short, by command of its captain.

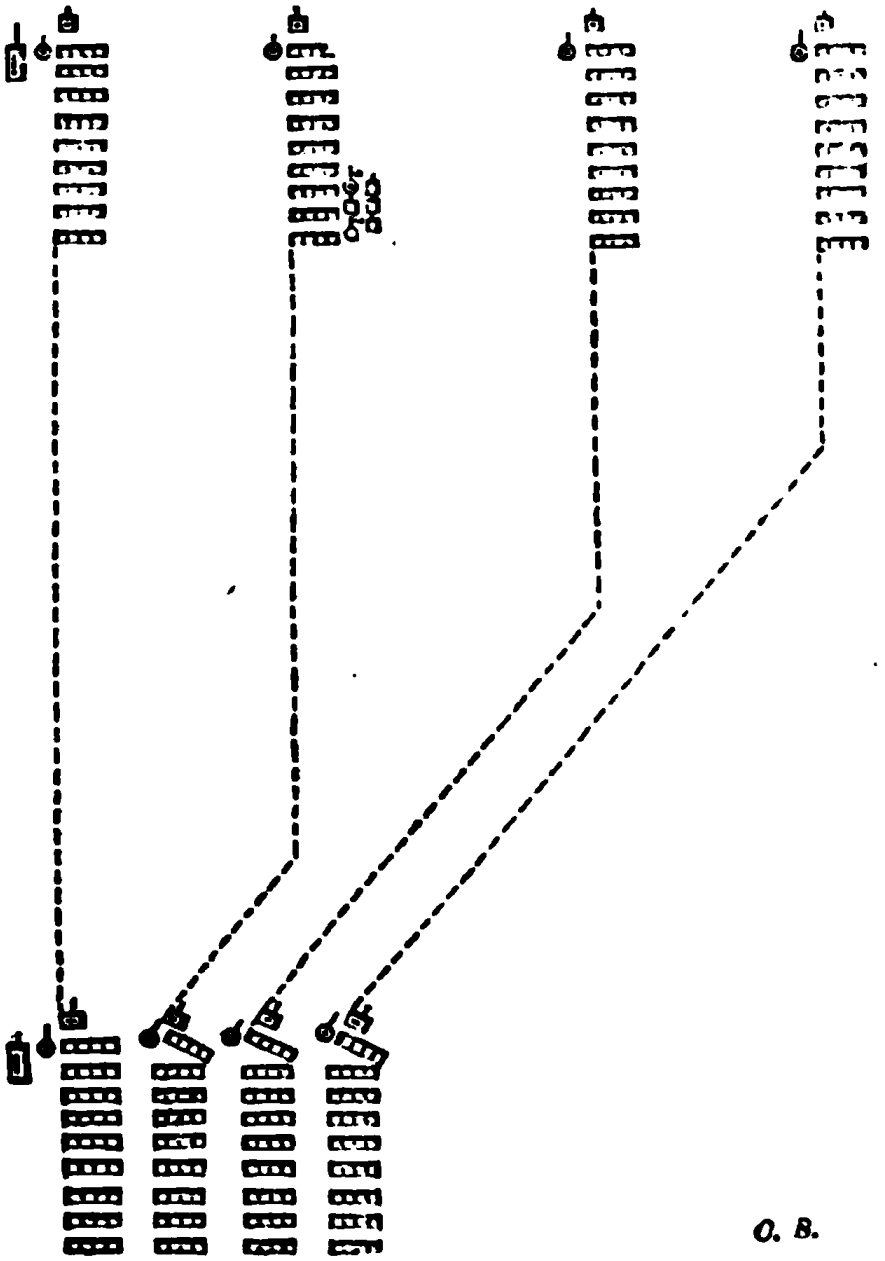
3. What is done and command given when all the companies of a column have closed or opened out on a named company?

The commanding officer will give the words BATTALION—FORWARD, on which the column will move on at a full pace, the guides, if any, who have changed flanks resuming their places.

4. Explain and illustrate by means of a sketch, how a quarter column may form column on the march, and what caution will be given by the commanding officer.

At the command, ON THE MARCH, OPEN TO COLUMN FROM NO. — , REMAINDER RIGHT (LEFT OR OUTWARDS) WHEEL—DOUBLE, the named company will move on in quick time, the remainder will open out and move at the double, taking up the quick time on arriving at their places in column. As each company in succession arrives at the required distance, the guide will change direction parallel to that of the named company, and the captain will give the words *No. — Step Short.*

A Quarter Column moving to a Flank in Fours Opening out to Column.



O. B.

CHANGING THE ORDER OF A COLUMN.

1. What is meant by changing the order of a column?
   When the column is formed four deep, and the companies pass through each other in succession from rear to front.

COLUMN MOVING TO A FLANK IN FOURS.

1. What caution would be given to a column required to move to a flank in fours, and which company would direct?
   The caution would be MOVE TO THE RIGHT (or LEFT) IN FOURS. FOURS-RIGHT (or LEFT). Any company of the column may be ordered to direct, but if no company is named the leading company will direct.
2. How will the distance and direction of the companies be kept?
   The guides of the leading flank will place themselves on that flank of their leading fours which is nearer the company of direction, and keep the distances; the markers of the leading flanks will be responsible for the dressing.
3. When will the flank march of columns in fours be found most useful?
   In the advance or retreat of large bodies of men; also in forming line or square if required.
4. How may a defile or bridge be passed by a column in fours?
   The battalion may be closed on the company opposite to the passage to be passed, or the companies may pass through it in succession, and after passing move into their original formation.

FORMATIONS OF COLUMN FROM LINE.

BREAKING INTO COLUMN.

1. When a line breaks into column to the right, which flank will direct?
   The left.
2. State what is done on receiving the caution BREAK INTO COLUMN TO THE RIGHT.
   The senior major will move to the right of the line; the colour party will turn to the right and disengage to the rear; the left guides will stand fast; the remainder of the battalion, with the band, drummers, and pioneers, will turn about.
3. What is done on the word MARCH?
   The companies will wheel into column and receive, *Halt*, *Front*, *Dress*, from their captains, taking up their dressing from the directing flank; the senior major will cover the left guides, who will move up on the left flanks of their companies; the colour party will wheel to the right, and with the band, drummers, pioneers, and mounted officers, except the senior major, will take post in column. The senior major will give *Steady* on the completion of the movement, and move to his place in column.
4. In breaking into column to the left, to which flank will the directing guides and colour party turn?
   To the left.

WHEELING FORWARD INTO COLUMN.

1. When a line is wheeled forward into column from the halt, what commands are given?
   The commanding officer will give COMPANIES, RIGHT (or LEFT)—WHEEL. QUICK (or DOUBLE) MARCH. HALT, DRESS (or FORWARD) BY THE LEFT (or RIGHT).

2. Should the companies be ordered to DRESS, how will same be taken up?
   The men will take up their own dressing from the directing flank.

ADVANCING IN COLUMN.

1. State the various formations in which a line advances in column.
   It may advance in column from a flank or centre company, or in column of double companies, or in column of half-battalions.
2. What cautions are given for an advance in column?
   If a flank company RIGHT (or LEFT) COMPANY TO THE FRONT. REMAINDER FOURS—RIGHT (or LEFT), QUICK MARCH; if a centre company, No. — TO THE FRONT. REMAINDER FOURS—INWARDS, QUICK MARCH.
3. Describe how a line advances in column from a flank.
   On the MARCH, the named company will advance, the captain giving the words *Leading Company by the Left;* the companies in fours will step off at the same time, and each in succession will receive *No. — Half Left* (or *Right*)—*Turn* from its captain when its leading four is in rear of the centre of the preceding company, and *Front—Turn, By the Left,* as it arrives in column. If the advance is from the right, on the caution the left guide of that company will move up, the right guide and marker, and also the right guide and marker of the company next on the left, falling to the rear; the remaining left guides will move up as the companies turn to the front, and right guides fall to the rear as their companies receive *By the Left* when in column.
4. In advancing in column from a central company, how do the companies in fours move into column?
   They will pass each other left arm to left arm.
5. When a line advances in column of double companies from the centre, what caution is given, and what is done on that caution?
   The commanding officer will give the words TWO COMPANIES TO THE FRONT. REMAINDER WARDS; on which caution, the right guides

and markers of the two centre companies will fall to the rear; the left guide of the left-centre company will move up, the right guide and marker of the company next on the left falling to the rear; the colour party will step back 3 paces.

6. When does the directing guide of a double company move up to lead?

When his company turns into column.

7. By whom will the direction of a column of double companies be superintended, and from what point?

The junior major will direct the guides, placing himself in rear of the left flank of the second double company from the front.

8. In a column of double companies, where will the commanding officer, senior major, adjutant, colours, and band be posted?

Commanding officer, on the directing flank of the leading double company; senior major, adjutant, and band, in rear of the column; colours, in rear of the centre of the leading double company.

9. In an advance of columns of half-battalions from line, what duties will appertain to the majors and adjutants?

The major of the directing half-battalion will superintend the movement; the major of the outer half-battalion will look to its direction and interval; the adjutant moving at deploying interval from its outer flank.

10. Describe the position of the colour party when advancing in column of half-battalions.

The Queen's colour with the serjeant covering it, and the front rank centre serjeant, will go with the right half-battalion, the remainder of the colour party with the left; the colour party of each half-battalion will be placed in rear of the 4th, 5th, and 6th files from the inner flank (the flank nearer the centre of the battalion when deployed) of its rear company.

11. Which flank and which half-battalion will direct in an advance of half-battalions from the right?

The right.

RETIRING IN COLUMN FROM LINE.

1. In what column formation may a line retire?
   It may retire from one flank in rear of the other, or from both flanks in rear of the two centre companies, or from both flanks in rear of a central company.
2. By whom are the companies moved into column when retiring?
   By their own captains.
3. What will be the caution of the commanding officer when retiring in column from both flanks in rear of a centre company?
   RETIRE IN COLUMN FROM BOTH FLANKS IN REAR OF No. — COMMENCING FROM THE RIGHT (OR LEFT).
4. Suppose the command were given RETIRE IN COLUMN FROM THE RIGHT IN REAR OF THE LEFT, how would the captain of No. 2 move his company into column?
   Immediately on receiving the caution he would give *No. 2 Fours—Left. Quick-March*, on which the company would step off, move parallel to and 4 paces in rear of the line; when its leading fours is in rear of the centre of the preceding company he would give *No. 2 Half Left-Turn*, and when in rear of the left flank company, *No. 2 Rear-Turn. By the Right.*
5. When a line retires in column from the right in rear of the left, how does the colour party move?
   It will move independently into its position, and follow the right centre company; after turning to the rear it will mark time, so as to cover the 4th, 5th, and 6th files from the directing flank of the left centre company.
6. By whom and what commands are given to the two centre companies of a line when retiring from both flanks in rear of those companies?
   The senior captain of those companies will give *Two Centre Companies, Right About-Turn. By the Right, Quick-March* in time for those companies to follow at company distance.

7. In retiring in column of double companies in rear of the two centre companies, how will the colour party and mounted officers move?

The colour party will turn about with the two centre companies, and take 3 paces forward; and on the word MARCH it will step off with those companies. The commanding officer will usually be on the right of the rear double company, the junior major will superintend the direction of the column from the right rear of the second double company, the senior major and adjutant will follow in rear of the battalion.

8. When a company retires in column, why does the right flank direct?

So that in turning to the front the correct covering of the companies may be preserved by the proper *directing* flank.

LINES FORMING COLUMN.

1. How are columns formed in respect of the named company from line?

All formations of column from line will be in rear of the named company or companies.

2. Explain how column is formed from line on the right company.

The commanding officer will give COLUMN ON NO. 1, on which the right guides and markers of Nos. 1 and 2 will fall to the rear, the left guide of No. 1 moving up; the senior major will move to the head of the column to cover the guides. At REMAINDER, FOURS-RIGHT, all the companies (except the right) will form fours to the right, and disengage to the rear, the colour party turning in the same direction; the right marker of No. 2 will mark where the left of his company will rest in column. At QUICK (or DOUBLE) MARCH, the companies in fours will move to their places, and as each company gets into column it will receive *No.* — *Halt. Front, Dress*, the left guides moving up and covering. On completion of the formation the senior major will give *Steady*, and take post.

3. Do companies from line move direct to their positions into column?
   They will move by the shortest lines to their places in column.
4. Which is the base company of a column formation?
   That company on which the formation is required to be made.
5. What is done on the caution QUARTER COLUMN ON NO. 6, in an eight-company battalion?
   The right guides and markers of No. 6 and 7 will fall to the rear, the left guide of No. 6 moving up; the senior major will move up to cover the guides.
6. In forming column on a flank or centre company, how will the mounted officers, band, &c., and colour party move?
   The major who is not superintending the covering, the adjutant, band, &c., will move to their places during the formation; the colour party will move independently in files to its place in column.
7. In a column formation, what is meant by passing left arm to left arm?
   The company on the right of the base company will move in fours in front of the succeeding left company on the left of the base company, thus passing left arm to left arm.
8. How is column of double companies formed on the two centre companies in an eight-company battalion?
   The caution will be COLUMN OF DOUBLE COMPANIES (OR HALF OR QUARTER COLUMN OF DOUBLE COMPANIES) ON THE TWO CENTRE COMPANIES, on which caution the colour party will step back three paces; the right guides and markers of Nos. 4, 5, and 6 will fall to the rear at the same time, the left guide of No. 5 moving up; the right marker of No. 6 will mark where the left of the second double company will rest; the senior major will move up to cover the left guides. At FOURS-INWARDS, QUICK-MARCH, the two centre companies will close inwards four paces; each of the other companies will move to their positions, receiving, *No. — Halt, Front-Dress*

when in column. The senior major will give *Steady* on the completion of the formation.

9. Suppose a quarter column moving to a flank in fours, how would it form column of double companies?

The commanding officer would give FORM COLUMN OF DOUBLE COMPANIES. LEFT COMPANIES, MARK-TIME, as in brigade drill for marching past, the left companies receiving *Forward* from their captains, so as to join the right companies.

10. How does a double-company column form column on the march?

The order FORM COLUMN. LEFT COMPANIES, MARK-TIME. HALF RIGHT TURN, will be given by the commanding officer, the captains of the left companies giving *Front-Turn, by the Left*, when in column; the left companies as they move in the diagonal march will step out, resuming the ordinary pace as they turn to the front. The order ON THE MARCH, QUARTER COLUMN ON THE LEADING COMPANY will then be given.

11. If half-battalion columns are required to be formed on Nos. 4 and 8, what commands would be given?

The commanding officer will give COLUMN (or QUARTER COLUMN) ON NOS. 4 AND 8; REMAINDER, FOURS-LEFT. QUICK-MARCH, the captains giving *No. — Halt-Front-Dress* in column, *Steady* being given by the majors.

FORMATIONS OF LINE FROM COLUMN.

WHEELING OR FORMING INTO LINE.

1. What is the difference between wheeling and forming into line?

   In wheeling the men move in ranks entire, in forming they move independently.

2. When a column wheels into line to the left, what points are given?

   The left marker of each company and the right marker of the leading company will give points, on which the line will be dressed.

3. Describe how companies wheel or form into line to the left.

   Each company in the case of a wheel will receive *No. — Halt–Dress* when its wheeling flank is two paces from the marker of the company next in line; the leading company will wheel up to its own marker. In forming into line, the captains will not give any word of command. *Eyes–Front* will be given by the left guides, whether wheeling in or forming into line.

4. Are points given when a column wheels into line on the march?

   No.

FORMING LINE AT LESS THAN A RIGHT ANGLE.

1. What caution is given on a column being ordered to form line at less than a right angle?

   The commanding officer will give LINE QUARTER (HALF OR THREE-QUARTERS) RIGHT (OR LEFT) ON THE LEADING COMPANY.

2. What is done by the captain of the leading company?

   He will wheel his company at the double to the re-

quired angle, advance 5 paces, and halt and dress it on the alignment.

3. What is done by the remaining companies?
The captain of the second company will change its direction, and march it on a line parallel to the new alignment.

COLUMNS FORMING LINE TO A FLANK.

1. Describe how a quarter column on the march wheels into line to the left by successive companies from the rear.
On the caution LINE TO THE LEFT ON THE REAR COMPANY, the captain of that company will at once give *No. — Left–Wheel*, and *Halt–Dress* when square; each of the other companies will be wheeled in like manner on gaining its proper distance; the markers of the rear company, and right markers of the other companies, will give points for their companies to dress upon; the adjutant will mark the distant flank, the left guides will give *Eyes—Front*. On completion of the formation, *Steady* will be given by the junior major.

2. By which flank should a column march when forming line to the reverse flank?
It should be ordered to march by that flank.

3. Describe how line is formed to the right on the leading company from column on the march, left directing.
The caution BY THE RIGHT will be given, on which the right guides will move up, and left guides fall to the rear. At LINE TO THE RIGHT ON THE LEADING COMPANY, the captain of that company will immediately give *No. 1 Right–Wheel, Double*, on which the base points will move out, the senior major moving up to cover them; the adjutant will mark the distant flank; when the leading company is parallel to the alignment, it will receive *Forward*, advance 5 paces, then *Halt, Dress up*; each company in succession will also be formed on the alignment, and receive *Eyes–Front* from its right guide, the word *Steady* being given by the senior major

4. May a column of double companies form line to either flank?

Yes.

COLUMN OF DOUBLE COMPANIES FORMING LINE.

1. What commands are given, and by whom, when a column of double companies forms line to the reverse flank?

The column will receive from the commanding officer BY THE RIGHT, then LINE TO RIGHT. RIGHT HALF-BATTALION, RIGHT WHEEL INTO LINE, QUICK-MARCH. The captains of the right half-battalion will halt their companies, giving *No. — Halt–Dress*, the captains of the left battalion will in succession give *No. — Right–Wheel. Double, Forward. Halt, Dress up*: the right guide of each company will give *Eyes–Front*, the senior major *Steady*.

2. In forming line on the march from column of double companies, when do the inner guides of the outer half-battalion move up?

When the other half-battalion commences to wheel.

DEPLOYMENTS.

COLUMNS DEPLOYING TO A FLANK.

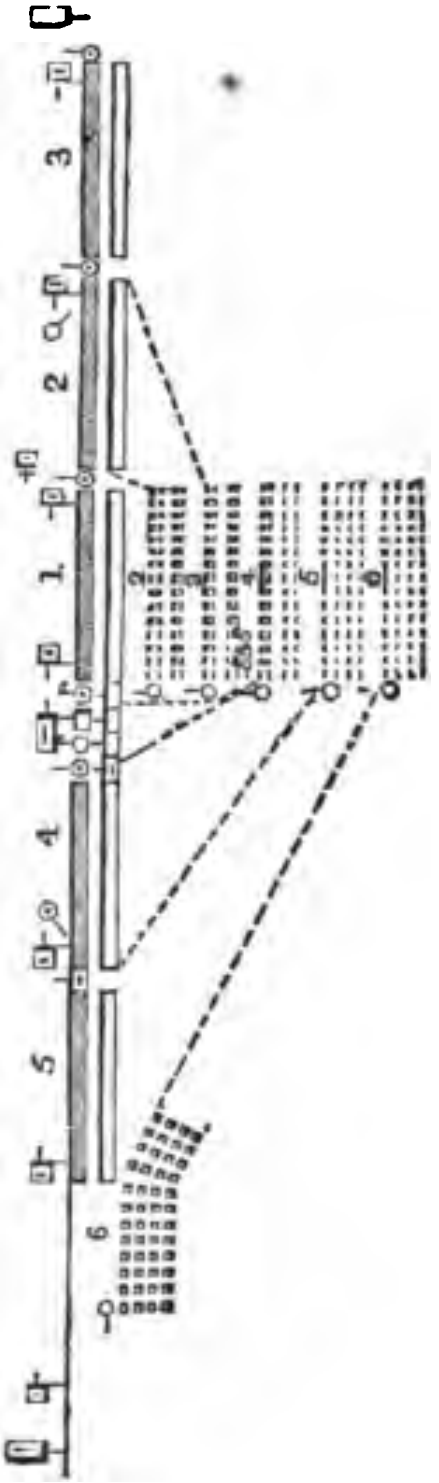
1. On which company of a column are deployments invariably made?
   On the leading company.
2. What is done on the caution DEPLOY TO THE LEFT?
   The base points will move out, and turn to the right; the senior major will cover them, the left guide of the leading company, if directing, will fall to the rear, and right guide move up; adjutant marks the distant flank.
3. What command would be given by the captain of the base company in a deployment to the right?
   He would give *No.* 1. *Right–Dress.*
4. By whom will the colour party be dressed?
   By the guide of the company that follows it into line.
5. How do companies move to their positions on the alignment?
   They will move to their places by the shortest lines in fours, in quick or in double time.
6. In a deployment to the right, which guide would dress the base company?
   The left guide.
7. How does the marker of a company in fours give a point for his company to form on?
   The marker of the leading flank of the company will double out when within 20 paces of the outer point where the left of his company will rest in line, he will turn towards the point of appui, recover arms, and cover the other markers; as soon as his company has halted, he will hold out his inner arm from the shoulder, hand closed, for his company to dress upon.

COLUMNS DEPLOYING OUTWARDS.

1. When a column deploys to both flanks, which will be the point of appui?
   That flank of the base company which was directing in column.
2. Explain how a column deploys outwards two companies to the right, and illustrate same by means of a sketch.
   On the caution DEPLOY OUTWARDS, TWO COMPANIES TO THE RIGHT, the base markers will give points, turning to the directing flank; the senior major will cover them, assisted by the serjeant-major; the junior major and adjutant will mark the flanks of the line; the base company will dress by the left. At FOURS–LEFT. QUICK (or DOUBLE)—MARCH, the companies will form fours outwards, move to the places in the alignment, and be dressed on it. At *Steady*, the markers will take post.
3. State the rule for those companies which will move to the right.
   The company or companies next in succession from the front will move to the right.
4. In case any companies of the rear half-battalion move to the right, how will the colour party move?
   The colour party will move to the right until it arrives in the rear of the new centre; it will then move up at the double to its place in line, the captain of the new right centre company leaving space for it; in all other cases it will deploy as a company.

DEPLOYMENTS ON THE MARCH.

1. How will a column deploy when marching on an alignment?
   The order to deploy should be given when the leading company is three paces from the alignment, which company will be halted by its captain, when the remaining companies are ordered to form fours.
2. In the case of a quarter column in fours moving to a flank and ordered to deploy, how will it be done?



Column Deploying Outwards.

The captain of the leading company will halt and front his company on the battalion caution; the other companies will move on, and in succession form on the alignment, markers giving points as usual.

DEPLOYMENTS OF DOUBLE COMPANIES AND HALF-BATTALIONS.

1. State how a column of double companies will deploy on the two leading companies.

   It will deploy the same as a column, on the caution DEPLOY OUTWARDS. The centre serjeant will mark the point of appui, turning to the right, and the outer markers of the two leading companies will mark the base; these companies will close outwards, 4 paces each, on the word MARCH, to make room for the right guide and marker of the left centre company and the colours.

2. Previous to half-battalion columns deploying, how should they be placed?

   In line at deploying interval.

3. Does a half-battalion column deploy the same as a column?

   Yes.

ECHELON MOVEMENTS.

APPLICATION OF ECHELON MOVEMENTS.

1. For what purposes are echelon movements?
   To enable a battalion to advance or refuse a flank.
2. What advantages are combined in short echelon?
   It enables a line to advance with freedom of movement over broken ground, and to reform line with the least possible time.
3. When is oblique echelon used?
   When a battalion is required to move diagonally to the front and to a flank, or when a line is required to change its front or position.
4. To what angle may the company of formation be wheeled?
   To any angle not greater than a right angle.
5. When moving in oblique echelon, what distance must the directing guides be from each other?
   The distance must be equal to the breadth of the company if wheeled up into line.
6. To what flank will the directing guides look for their distances and dressing?
   To that flank towards which the battalion is inclining.
7. Must the companies be parallel to each other in oblique echelon?
   Yes.
8. When a battalion moves in oblique echelon to the rear, what must be done before the companies wheel?
   They must be turned about.

MOVING IN OBLIQUE ECHELON.

1. What caution is given to a line when required to move in oblique echelon?
   Move to the RIGHT (or LEFT) IN ECHELON. COMPANIES, RIGHT (OR LEFT) WHEEL. QUICK MARCH.

2. What is done on the command, FORWARD BY THE LEFT (or RIGHT)?

At FORWARD, the companies will move in the required direction, the guides of the leading flanks, if not already there, moving up, the other guides falling to the rear. The guide of the leading company will select points to march upon; the major of the leading half-battalion placing himself in rear of the directing flank of the leading company to superintend the direction during the march; the other major and the adjutant will look to the covering of the line of guides.

3. How will a weak company maintain its position in oblique echelon?

The directing guide will move up into the general line of guides.

4. How will the colour party move in oblique echelon?

It will form a section by itself, and move up into the line of directing guides.

5. How does an oblique echelon wheel into line?

The companies will wheel into line on the command, LEFT (or RIGHT)—WHEEL INTO LINE; as soon as the companies have wheeled up they will receive the word FORWARD.

6. When the nature of the ground prevents companies moving in oblique echelon from line, what should be done, say, in moving to the right?

The command will be, BY FOURS, MOVE TO THE RIGHT IN ECHELON; FOURS-RIGHT, LEFT-WHEEL, QUICK MARCH, FORWARD. The senior major will move on the flank of the directing guide of the leading company to maintain the direction.

7. How will line be formed from an oblique echelon in fours?

The leading fours of companies may wheel to the original front and front form; or the leading fours of the leading company may be wheeled in the required direction, then front forming and becoming the base company for the remainder to form on.

CHANGING FRONT ON A NAMED COMPANY.

1. May a change of front be effected on any company and at any angle?

   A line may change front on any company, but it will not do so at an angle greater than a right angle.

2. Suppose a line were required to change front a quarter of a circle to the left on the left company, what caution would be given, and how would the base company be marked?

   The caution would be CHANGE FRONT TO THE LEFT ON THE LEFT COMPANY, on which the markers of the left or base company would move out, turn to the left, and be covered by the junior major.

3. Explain the movement of a change of front to the left on the right company.

   On the caution CHANGE FRONT TO THE LEFT ON THE RIGHT COMPANY, the adjutant will mark the distant flank of the alignment; the base markers will move out turning to the right, the senior major moving up to cover them; on his word *Steady*, the captain of the right company will wheel it the required angle, giving *No.* 1, *Left Wheel*, *Quick March*. *Halt*, *Dress*, the left guides dressing it and giving *Eyes Front*. The commanding officer will then give, REMAINDER, RIGHT ABOUT-TURN, LEFT-WHEEL, QUICK-MARCH, FORWARD. At MARCH, all except the company of formation will step off and wheel into echelon. At FORWARD, they will move across to the new alignment, the left markers giving points. Each company in succession as it reaches the rear rank of the previously formed company will receive, *No.* — *Left Wheel*, *Forward*, *Halt*, *Front*, *Dress up*, from its captain. The right guide will then dress it, giving the words, *Eyes Front*, and take post. The colour party will move up independently into line, and will be dressed by the guide of the left centre company. The senior major will give the word *Steady*, on which the markers and mounted officers will take post.

4. If a change of front is required in an eight-company battalion to the right on No. 5, to which flank would

the markers of that company turn, and where would be the point of appui?

The markers would turn to the left, the left flank of No. 5 being the point of appui.

5. In the case of a change of front on No. 3, state the positions of the mounted points, and by whom the senior major will be assisted in covering the guides.

The senior major will cover the guides from the point of appui assisted by the serjeant-major; the adjutant would mark the right flank of the new alignment, the junior major marking the left flank.

6. Describe how a line may change front on the march.

Front may be changed on the march on any named company, the caution being CHANGE FRONT, QUARTER (HALF, THREE-QUARTERS, or TO THE) RIGHT (or LEFT) ON THE RIGHT (or LEFT) COMPANY RIGHT (or LEFT) WHEEL, on which the company of formation will receive *No.* — RIGHT (or LEFT) WHEEL, *Double, Halt, Dress.* When any companies are turned about, the remainder will mark time 3 paces while those companies are turning.

7. When may a line change front by the flank march of fours?

When the nature of the ground requires it.

8. If a change of front is required at a very small angle, how will the markers be placed?

The major on the named flank will place the markers of the base company in the required position, and cover the other markers on them; the companies will then move as in dressing a battalion in line.

ADVANCING AND RETIRING IN ECHELON.

1. State the various modes of advancing and retiring in echelon.

When it is intended to reform line parallel to the original alignment, the companies may march off at a named distance from each other; but if it is intended to change front to either flank at right angles, they must be marched off at wheeling distance: when no distance is named, the companies will be marched off at wheeling distance. A line

may also advance or retire in short echelon from the centre.

2. When companies advance in echelon, what are the positions of the guides and markers?

The guides of each company will be up on the respective flanks, the markers will cover the flank files of their companies.

3. If a battalion is required to move at a given number of paces, what caution will be given?

ADVANCE IN ECHELON AT — PACES FROM THE RIGHT (or LEFT).

4. How does each captain move his company on receiving the order to advance or retire in echelon?

If the battalion is to advance, the captain of the company on the named flank will at once, on receiving the caution, give *No.* — *By the Right* (or *Left*) *Quick-March*; each captain in succession will march off his company at wheeling distance. If the battalion is to retire, the captain of each company in succession will give *No.* — *Right About-Turn. By the Right* (or *Left*) *Quick-March*, and march it off at wheeling distance.

5. Which flank will direct when moving in echelon?

If the advance is from the right, that flank will direct, and *vice versâ*. In retiring from the right, the present left will direct, and *vice versâ*.

6. When companies advance in short echelon, at what distance in succession will the companies move?

At 6 paces.

ECHELON FORMING LINE.

1. On what company may an echelon form line?

On any named company.

2. State what is done when an echelon on the march forms line on the leading company.

The caution will be LINE ON THE LEADING COMPANY, on which the captain of the leading company will immediately give the words *No.* — *Halt*; the base points will move out, and be covered by the major of the leading half-battalion; on his word, *Steady*, the captain of the leading company will give *Dress*

up, and the guide *Eyes Front*. The adjutant will mark the distant flank. The remaining companies in succession will be halted and dressed on the alignment. The base markers will take post on the major's second word, *Steady*.

3. May line be formed on the march on the leading company without halting, and, if so, what caution is given?

Line may be formed on the march without halting on the command ON THE MARCH, LINE ON THE LEADING COMPANY, REMAINDER DOUBLE, &c., on which each company in succession will move into line with the leading company, taking up the quick time on arriving at its place.

4. When a line advances in echelon from the left, what is the position of the junior major?

He will cover the left guide of the leading company from the rear.

5. If line is formed on a rear company, how will the remaining companies move?

They will be turned about, and formed in line with the rear company.

6. Suppose an echelon is required to form line at right angles to the original alignment, what caution will be given?

COMPANIES RIGHT (or LEFT) WHEEL. FORWARD. LINE ON THE LEADING COMPANY (or LINE ON THE REAR COMPANY, REMAINDER RIGHT ABOUT-TURN, or LINE ON No. — COMPANIES IN FRONT RIGHT ABOUT-TURN).

7. When a battalion advanced in echelon from the right is required to form line at less than a right angle to the original alignment, what will be done?

The caution LINE QUARTER (HALF or THREE-QUARTERS) LEFT (or RIGHT) ON No. — will be given, and the companies wheeled to the required angle; at FORWARD the named company will advance 5 paces and be halted and dressed, the remaining companies will be formed upon it in fours by their captains.

FORMATIONS TO RESIST CAVALRY.

GENERAL RULES.

1. What determines the various formations of infantry for resisting cavalry?

   The nature of the ground on which the troops are formed, and of that over which the hostile cavalry has to advance; also the amount of cohesion they possess, and the nature of the enemy's cavalry.

2. State the several formations of a battalion for resisting cavalry.

   Cavalry may be received by infantry, in line, and line of company squares, or by squares formed from line, column, quarter column, or column of double companies.

3. When there is a possibility of cavalry approaching infantry unperceived, in what formation should the latter be prepared to receive the former?

   The infantry should be ready to form square, two or four deep, at any moment.

4. What are the positions of the guides and markers in square?

   They will be in rear of their respective sections.

RECEIVING CAVALRY IN LINE.

1. When may infantry receive cavalry in line?

   When formed on a plain, and there are no inequalities to protect cavalry, or enable it to form unperceived anywhere near.

2. Describe how a battalion will receive cavalry in line.

   On the caution FROM THE RIGHT (LEFT OR BOTH FLANKS), PREPARE FOR CAVALRY, the line will at once fix bayonets (or swords); section commanders will take post as for firing; and except the two flank companies, prepare for cavalry. The two flank companies will

be wheeled by their captains and then ordered to halt, or halt and front, and prepare for cavalry. If the caution is to prepare for cavalry from the right, the right flank companies will be wheeled back, and the left will be wheeled up; and *vice versâ*: if from both flanks, both flank companies will be wheeled back.

3. When will the captains of the flank companies wheel them into line?

On the command ORDER—ARMS.

4. If a line is likely to be attacked on both sides by cavalry, how may same be resisted?

The rear rank may be turned about, or the command may be given to form company squares, on which each company will form square independently.

FORMATION OF SQUARES.

1. State shortly how a square is formed from line on the two centre companies in an 8-company battalion.

On the caution ON THE TWO CENTRE COMPANIES, FORM SQUARE, Nos. 4 and 5 will close inwards, the colour party stepping back three paces; Nos. 2 and 3, and 6 and 7 will turn about, wheel at right angles to the centre companies and halt and front; Nos. 1 and 8 will form fours inwards and move so as to form the rear face of the square.

2. When will bayonets or swords be fixed?

As soon as each company is in position.

3. What caution will be given for reforming line?

UNFIX BAYONETS (or SWORDS)—REFORM LINE.

4. How will the companies move?

At MARCH the two centre companies with their guides, markers, and the colour party, will move as in a deployment on those companies; the side faces will move into line as in an echelon change of front forward; the rear companies as in a deployment.

5. How will column of double companies be formed from square formed on the two centre companies from line?

On the caution FORM COLUMN OF DOUBLE COMPANIES, the side faces will turn about, the flank men of the front and rear faces turning to the front and rear respectively. At MARCH the side-face companies will wheel into double companies, the colour party moving to its position at the same time; the rear companies will move to company distance, and receive *Rear Companies, Halt–Front–Dress*, from the senior captain of those companies.

6. When a column forms square, on which company is the formation invariably made?

On the leading company.

7. If a battalion is very strong, what should be done previous to forming square?

Double companies should be formed if time permits.

8. Describe how a column will form square two deep.

The caution, FORM SQUARE, QUICK (OR DOUBLE) MARCH, will be given, on which the leading company will stand fast (the flank files turning outwards, the guide on the directing flank falling to the rear); the other companies will step off, and all except the rear company will wheel outwards, on receiving, *No. — Half-Companies—Outwards*, from their captains, as they arrive successively at half-company distance from the companies that precede them; when the half-companies have wheeled the quarter circle, they will halt without word of command, and touch towards the leading company; the rear company will close up, and at *No. — Halt, Right About—Turn*, from its captain, will form the rear face of the square, touching to its centre, the flank files turning outwards; the officers and serjeants of the rear company will run into square the moment the second company from the rear receives, *Half-Companies, Outwards;* the colour party will wheel up with and halt in rear of the half-company it is following.

9. What commands are given when forming square four deep from column?

The commanding officer will give the words FO[illegible]

DEEP. FORM—SQUARE. QUICK (OR DOUBLE)—MARCH; No. 2 company closing on No. 1, the captains of the centre companies will give *No. — Sections—Outward*, and the captains of the two rear companies will give *No. — Halt. Right About—Turn.*

10. How will the colour party move in a formation of square four deep?

The colour party during the march will incline towards the centre of the company it is following, and at *Sections—Outwards*, will wheel to the right (or left) and halt in rear of the directing half-company.

11. What is done by the leading company when a columm on the march is ordered to form square?

It will at once receive *No. — Halt*, from its captain.

12. Suppose a column retiring, what must be done before the order to form square is given?

The column will first be turned to the front.

13. How will a quarter column form square?

The commanding officer will give the words FORM SQUARE. QUICK MARCH, and also SECTIONS—OUTWARDS, to all the centre companies as the second company closes on the first. The colours, on the caution, must move to the centre of the company they are following, or close to that place if at the halt, that they may not interfere with the sections as they wheel outwards; the rear companies will close on the centre companies and turn about by command of their captains.

14. What command will first be given to a column moving to a flank in fours, and ordered to form square?

FRONT TURN. HALT.

15. From what column formation may a two-deep square be formed in the shortest possible time?

From column of double companies.

SQUARE MARCHING IN ANY DIRECTION.

1. May a square move in any direction, and if so, what commands would be given?

A square may march in any direction, the cautions being THE SQUARE WILL ADVANCE (RETIRE, or MOVE TO THE RIGHT or LEFT). FOURS INWARDS (or INWARDS TURN).

2. How would the companies move if a square be ordered to move to the right?

On the command FOURS INWARDS (or INWARDS TURN), the front and rear companies will turn towards the right companies; the left companies will turn about. On the words QUICK MARCH, the square will step off, care being taken, if the side faces are moving in files, that the men remain properly closed up.

3. Which flank of a square will direct on the march?

It will march by the left of the leading face if advancing or moving to the right, or by the right if retiring or moving to the left.

4. What is done at the command, SQUARE—HALT?

The square will turn outwards, every man standing steady, unless ordered to close or dress.

REFORMING COLUMN.

1. How will arms be carried previous to reforming column?

Bayonets or swords will, if necessary, be unfixed.

2. What is done when reforming column from a two-deep square?

On the caution, REFORM—COLUMN, the side faces will turn about; the flank men of the leading and rear companies will turn respectively to the front and rear; at QUICK MARCH, the half-companies will wheel into companies, receiving *No. — Halt—Front —Dress* from their captains; the rear companies will move to half-company distance, and then receive the same command.

3. What must be done by the directing guides when reforming column?

They must run out the instant the words QUICK—MARCH are given, and take up their covering.

INSPECTIONS OR REVIEWS.

INSPECTION OR REVIEW OF A BATTALION.

1. How will the officer appointed to inspect or review a battalion be received?

   The battalion will be drawn up in line in open order, the commanding officer in front; at about 50 or 60 paces from the battalion the reviewing general will be received with a salute, the colours flying, band playing and drums beating.

2. To whom will the colours of a regiment be lowered?

   To the Sovereign and all members of the Royal Family.

   A Field Marshal will be received with the regimental colour of all forces lowered, except when any member of the Royal Family is present.

3. State how the reviewing general will inspect a battalion.

   Accompanied by the commanding officer, he will ride down the front of the line; commencing on the right, he will pass round the left flank, and return along the rear, the men standing with shouldered arms; he will then proceed to the saluting base to witness the battalion march past.

4. How will the colours of a regiment be carried during an inspection?

   They will be held steady, gathered in under the right hand.

5. What is done after the general has inspected the ranks?

   The battalion will take close order, and slope arms; it will then break into column to the right preparatory to marching past. The senior major will give *Steady*, and move to his place in column.

MARCHING PAST, POSTS OF OFFICERS.

1. What points will be selected for marching past?

   Points will be placed by the adjutant for the column to

march past, one point 6 paces from the right of the line, and one at 6 paces from the left of the line; the two points to mark the saluting base will be covered in a line 4 paces from the camp colour, where the general will take post to see the companies march past.

2. Where will officers place themselves who are not in the ranks?
In rear of the saluting point.

3. State the positions of the mounted officers when marching past.
The lieutenant-colonel will be about 8 paces in front of the right centre section of the leading company, senior major in front of the left centre section a little in rear of him; the other mounted officers will follow in rear of the column at 6 paces distance, junior major on the right, adjutant on the left.

4. When will mounted officers salute?
As they approach the general.

5. What is done by the lieutenant-colonel and senior major after passing the general?
After the former has saluted, he will move out, and place himself near the general, and remain there until the column has passed; the senior major will proceed in command of the battalion.

6. Are officers to salute more than once?
No.

7. How will the band proceed during the marching past?
It will commence playing as soon as the leading company has completed its second wheel; on arriving in front of the general, it will turn to the left, wheel to the right, and halt in front of him, continuing to play until the rear of the column has passed.

8. How will the colours be carried when marching past?
They will be carried by the two junior lieutenants, on the saluting line the colours will not be cast loose, nor will they be lowered. Grenadier and Fusilier regiments, when marching past, will march to the tune of the 'British Grenadiers.'

9. State the movements of the colour party when marching past.

It will form an independent party, and change flank during the second wheel, retaining that position until the third wheel; it will then move to its proper place.

10. Do regimental staff officers and serjeants march past?

Of the officers, the adjutant and musketry instructor only will do so; the latter marching past with the company to which he belongs; the serjeant-major will march past one pace in rear of the colour party; staff-serjeants will not be required to march past.

11. When a battalion arrives at its original ground, what commands will be given, and by whom?

The senior major will give *Battalion—Halt. Left Wheel into Line. Quick-March*, the captains giving *No. — Halt—Dress;* the junior major will give *Steady* previous to the wheel, and again when the line has been dressed; the left guide of each company will give *Eyes—Front* when his company has dressed up into line.

12. If a battalion is required to march past from quarter column, how will same be formed, and what orders given to move to the saluting base?

After the ranks have been closed, QUARTER COLUMN BY THE RIGHT, ON NO. 1, REMAINDER FOURS-RIGHT, QUICK-MARCH will be given, then MOVE TO THE RIGHT IN FOURS. FOURS-RIGHT. QUICK MARCH. LEFT-WHEEL. FORWARD. HALT, FRONT.

13. When will the officers take post for marching past?

At the word FORWARD.

14. How does a quarter column march past?

The commanding officer will give the caution ADVANCE IN COLUMN, on which the captain of the leading company will give *No. 1, Shoulder-Arms. Quick-March*, and each captain in succession will bring his company to the Shoulder, and march it off. The officers will salute and the commanding officer take post with the general. When the leading company has passed the 3rd point the depth of the column, at

quarter distance, quarter column will be formed by command of the major, who will also superintend the covering, and give *Steady*.

15. State how a battalion will march past in quarter column, giving the words of command.

The lieutenant-colonel will give BATTALION, CHANGE RANKS. ORDER-ARMS. UNFIX-BAYONETS. MARCH -PAST. BY THE LEFT. QUICK-MARCH, the men moving at the Trail. When the rear company has passed the 2nd point, the lieutenant-colonel will give BATTALION, CHANGE RANKS. DRESS, (the major *Steady*), then MARCH PAST IN DOUBLE TIME. BY THE RIGHT, DOUBLE-MARCH; the officers returning swords on the caution. Instead of changing ranks the battalion may be countermarched, in which case the guides will not change their flanks. On reaching the 3rd point, the lieutenant-colonel will give LEFT-WHEEL. FORWARD, and when square, QUICK, BY THE LEFT, the officers drawing their swords. On the column reaching the 4th point it will receive LEFT-WHEEL, and FORWARD; when the rear company has passed the point six paces, the column will receive LINE TO THE LEFT ON THE REAR COMPANY.

16. If the battalion is not required to double past, what will be done?

It will be wheeled to the right on reaching the 2nd point after the second march past, and again on reaching the 1st point, receiving FORWARD when square; when the rear company has passed the point six paces, line will be formed to the right on the rear company; in this case the ranks will remain permanently changed, unless the alternative method of countermarching has been adopted.

MANUAL, FIRING, AND BAYONET EXERCISE.

1. How will arms be carried previous to the battalion being exercised in the manual, firing, and bayonet exercise?

If at the slope, the men will receive from the commanding officer, ORDER—ARMS. STAND AT-EASE. MANUAL AND FIRING EXERCISE, TAKING THE WORD FROM THE SENIOR MAJOR; he will then move to the rear of the line, the senior major moving to the front to take command.

2. By whom will the battalion be put through the manual, firing, and bayonet exercise?
The senior major will exercise the battalion in the manual and firing exercise, the junior major in the bayonet exercise.

3. State the difference in the manual and firing review exercise with the Martini-Henry and Snider rifles.
The manual and firing exercise for rifle battalions armed with the Martini-Henry, and troops armed with the short Snider, is the same. Troops armed with the long Snider receive, *Support-Arms. Shoulder-Arms*, previous to *Slope-Arms*. In the firing exercise after the first volley, troops armed with the long Snider receive, *Both Ranks Kneeling, Fire a Volley at* 300 *yards. Ready. Present. Stand at-Ease.*

4. What will be the positions of the right guides and markers during the manual and firing exercise?
At OPEN ORDER the right guides will fall back into the supernumerary rank, their markers replacing them.

5. What will be the position of the junior major, adjutant, colour party, pioneers, band and drums during the manual and firing exercise?
They will remain posted as in close order.

6. How will the colours be carried?
They will be kept at the order and furled.

7. When will the right guides resume their positions?
When the senior major falls back to his place in line.

8. What will be done at the conclusion of the manual, firing, and bayonet exercise?
The commanding officer will take the orders of the reviewing general regarding the remainder of the inspection.

ADVANCING IN REVIEW ORDER.

1. How will a battalion advance in review order?
   It will advance in line in open order, with fixed bayonets, on the command, ADVANCE IN REVIEW ORDER. QUICK-MARCH; the band and drums will continue to play until within 30 or 40 paces of the reviewing general; the battalion will then receive BATTALION, HALT. GENERAL SALUTE. PRESENT-ARMS. SHOULDER-ARMS. CLOSE ORDER. MARCH. SLOPE (or ORDER) ARMS.

2. After advancing in review order, what will be done?
   It will wait to receive the orders of the reviewing general.

EXTENDED ORDER.

ATTACK FORMATION OF A BATTALION.

1. What is the usual formation of a battalion previous to forming for attack?

Quarter column.

2. At what distance should a battalion deploy for attack?

At about 2000 yards if exposed to artillery fire, or at a less distance according to the nature of the ground.

3. Into what several bodies is a battalion divided for attack?

Into fighting line, supports, and main body: five or six marksmen with an officer will be selected to act as scouts in advance of the fighting line.

4. Describe the duties of the fighting line, supports, and main body.

Fighting Line.—To keep up a steady continuous fire on the enemy from the moment such fire becomes effective until a final rush is made to carry the position.

Supports.—To supply the losses and reinforce the fighting line when necessary, so that its fire may never slacken.

To protect the flanks of the fighting line by being at all times ready to pour in a heavy concentrated fire on any troops, cavalry or infantry, that may threaten it.

To give confidence to the fighting line by having a body of men belonging to the same battalion *well in hand*, supporting it and connecting it with the battalion main body.

Main Body.—To reinforce and otherwise assist the companies in front, so as to secure by a final rush the enemy's position.

5. What cautions will be given by the battalion commander when forming for attack?

ALION WILL EXTEND FOR ATTACK.

XTEND FROM THE LEFT.

NO. 3 PROLONG TO THE LEFT.
NO. 2 RIGHT SUPPORT.
NO. 4 LEFT SUPPORT, or if the companies are very strong, say over 40 files, then THE BATTALION WILL EXTEND FOR ATTACK BY SECTIONS (*or half-companies*).
NO. 1 WILL EXTEND FROM THE LEFT.
NO. 2 PROLONG TO THE LEFT, AND FORM THEIR OWN SUPPORTS, &c. &c.

6. State how the companies of the fighting line and supports will move out on the caution to extend for attack.

Each company of the fighting line as it is named will be moved out by its captain and extended by files in front of the battalion; if not ordered to advance, it will lie down until ordered to do so. When sections only are extended the captains will be with the remaining sections in support.

7. Under whose direction will the fighting line advance?

Under the general direction of a major.

8. In what formation will the main body advance?

Usually in column by the left or such other formation as to the officer commanding it may seem best, intervals between companies may vary from 3 to 20 paces. In the case of the central battalion of a brigade, the main body should as a rule advance in line with files at one pace interval; in the case of a flank battalion it should move in echelon on the outer flank.

9. What will be the position of the ammunition reserve, band, pioneers, &c.?

The regimental reserve ammunition will follow the main body at about 20 yards until approaching the fighting line, when it will be placed under cover ready to supply ammunition; the pioneers will accompany it; each company of the fighting line should have ammunition served out to it previous to an advance. A bugler will be with company commander; the drummers, fifers, and band will be in rear of the colour party.

10. How will the advance be conducted with reference to words of command and bugle calls?

To enable it to be conducted as quietly as possible, no unnecessary words of command or bugle calls will be used. Commands must be repeated by captains and supernumeraries. The commanding officer's bugle will generally be found sufficient. Every regiment should have a well-marked and simple regimental call. An extended line will alone act on bugle sounds, supports and main body move by word of their commanders.

11. When will the order be given to open fire, and what formation will then be adopted?

At about 400 yards from the enemy the scouts will be expected to await the arrival of the fighting line, and on joining them the order will be given to open fire, the line will then form single rank.

REINFORCING, AND FINAL ASSAULT.

1. How will the fighting line be reinforced?

As may be necessary, the major using his discretion as to giving the order, bearing in mind that the nearer the attacking line can push on to the enemy's position without reinforcement, the greater will be the effect when it does take place.

2. Suppose the fighting line from the fire of the enemy experiences difficulty in advancing, what will be done?

It will be reinforced by the supports, and will advance by rushes of about 30 yards to the front; if necessary it will be further reinforced by the main body. On the order to reinforce by the battalion commander, the named companies of the main body if advancing with files at one pace interval will form rank entire as they close on the fighting line.

3. Describe how the final advance will be made on the position of the enemy.

The fighting line having advanced to within 200 yards of the position, and the battalion commander having determined to force it by a front attack, will reinforce from the main body, on which the battalion will fix bayonets, and advance in a general line,

firing (when halted), as may be directed. The hottest fire should be kept up for a few minutes, the bugle Advance will be sounded by order of the battalion commander, and on reaching charging distance the battalion will receive the signal for the final rush by the drums beating and bugles sounding the Charge, on which the men will quicken their pace and cheer.

4. How will arms be carried during the attack?
Men in extended order always move at the Trail, supports and main body move at the Trail when unloaded; when loaded, at the Slope. Arms are never to be carried at the Trail when loaded except by men extended.

5. State the distance between the scouts, fighting line, supports, and main body during the advance.
Scouts and fighting line, 100 to 150 yards.
Fighting line and supports (on a plain), 150 to 200 yards.
Supports and main body, 200 to 300 yards.
A support will send on a connecting file about 100 yards.

CHANGES OF FRONT.

1. Describe how changes of front are effected.
If a change of front is required less than the eighth of a circle, the fighting line will be wheeled forward, the remainder of the battalion conforming; if a greater angle is required, the company of the fighting line and support nearest the point of appui will wheel to the new front; supports and companies of the main body will also protect a flank by assuming a fighting formation.

ATTACK BY CAVALRY.

1. How will a battalion extended receive a cavalry attack?
Files, groups, or rallying squares will be formed of the fighting line; supports will close, if in files, and, if pressed, form an oval round their commanders, or form company square; the main body in exceptional cases will form square.

RALLYING, DEFENCE, AND RETIREMENTS.

1. How is a battalion formed when acting on the defensive?

   It will be formed in the same manner as when formed for attack, the fighting line being as strong as the free use of the rifle will admit, when the attacking force comes within effective musketry fire, the supports feeding the fighting line as casualties occur, and the main body placed in a central position, so that when the enemy's attack is developed it may move wholly or in part to a spot whence it can make a counter attack.

2. As in forcing a position companies get mixed together, state how they may be reformed.

   The battalion commanders may use their discretion as to doing so—the left guides or markers may be ordered to the front or rear, and on the Assemble being sounded the men would fall in.

3. Should retirements be frequently practised?

   Yes.

4. How will the retirement of a battalion be carried out?

   By alternate half-battalions or by companies; a half-battalion may retire by command of its major 100 to 150 yards, and be ordered to halt and front; the other half-battalion then retiring, and so on. The firing will be regulated by the commanders of the half-battalions.

PASSING A DEFILE OR BRIDGE.

1. How may a defile or bridge be passed in the presence of an enemy?

   On reaching the defile or river, the fighting line will open fire, the supports and main body must if necessary force a passage with the bayonet; if this can be done, the supports will extend, and the reserve retain possession of the bridge; the fire of the old fighting line will be kept up as long as possible, after which they will form in rear of the reserve.

2. When retiring through a defile or passing a bridge, how should the fighting line, supports, and main body act?

The main body will first pass, and extend parties to line the river's bank, and open fire; the supports will close on the bridge, and halt in front of it until the fighting line is withdrawn; the fighting line should incline towards the bridge, run briskly over it, and form in rear of the reserve; the supports will then cross, and the whole will be prepared to defend the bridge or retire.

SKIRMISHING.

1. What is the difference between skirmishing and extending for attack?

The formations are similar, skirmishing being used to cover the front of a battalion not formed for attack or for a false attack; the caution, THE BATTALION WILL EXTEND FOR ATTACK or THE BATTALION WILL SKIRMISH, will decide the use to be made of the extended line.

SPRING OR SETTING-UP DRILL.

1. What is spring or setting-up drill?
   The formation of a battalion in squads with intervals for the practice of squad drill.
2. How is a battalion formed for practice in spring or setting-up drill?
   The companies will be arranged with considerable distances between them in lines of columns parallel to each other; they will then be divided into squads by their captains, who will place a subaltern or serjeant in front of each squad as instructor; on signal from the commanding officer, the squads will be opened out into single rank to the right and left from the centres of companies, and be halted successively by their instructors when at sufficient intervals from each other.

SINGLE RANK AND SKELETON DRILL.

1. When is drill in single rank to be practised?
   When there are not sufficient men to form a complete battalion.
2. To what other purpose may drill in single rank be applied?
   Brigade drill.
3. What is meant by skeleton drill?
   The formation of companies composed of two, four, or eight men each to represent the flanks of companies, half-companies, or sections, the intervals between the flanks being preserved by pieces of rope held at the ends.
4. How may skeleton drill represent the exact number of men in a company?
   The ropes may be marked at every 24 inches with pieces of red cloth to represent the number of files per company, &c.

ROUTE MARCHING.

ORDER OF MARCH.

1. How far does success result from a compact and well-regulated order of march?

   It conduces much to success in military operations, a commander should allow no obstacle, short of an impossibility, to delay him in arriving at the destination ordered.

2. In what order may troops march?

   In column of companies, half-companies, and sections; in quarter columns formed in mass or line, or in fours, according to circumstances and the nature of the country.

3. In case of a deviation on a march, what is done by the rear companies?

   Each company under its captain will conform to any deviation of the preceding company.

4. Troops marching along a road, which side will they take?

   They will observe the rule of the road.

PLACES OF OFFICERS.

1. Are officers to keep their places on the march?

   Yes, unless they are required to superintend a movement, preserve order, prevent unnecessary defiling; also when marching at ease, or conveying orders.

2. What will be the position of field officers and captains when marching at ease?

   Each major will march in rear of his half-battalion; if there is only one major, he will march in rear of the battalion; the captains will march in rear of their companies, a guide leading.

3. Where is a brigade major to be found on the line of march?

   His place on the march is in front of the leading regiment of the brigade; he is to encamp in rear of the centre of the brigade, and he or an orderly adjutant is to be constantly in the lines of the camp.

MARCHING OFF, ETC.

1. When a corps marches out of camp or quarters, or after a regular halt, what rules will be observed?
   It will march off by word of command, and with music, unless instructed to the contrary: the men must be silent, dress, and keep step until the word MARCH AT EASE is given.
2. By whom will the order to march at ease be repeated?
   By the captains.
3. When men marching at ease are required to move in regular order, what caution will be given?
   The word ATTENTION must precede all words of command, and this caution must be repeated by the captains.
4. In what order are troops to march at ease?
   The ranks may be opened, and files loosened; but each rank, section, or company must be kept distinct, and every man remain in his place.
5. If a captain or major desires to send any notice to the commanding officer or to any part of the battalion, how is it to be done?
   The message must be passed by the officers or by the officers and serjeants only.

HALTING AND DEFILING ON THE MARCH.

1. When battalions or companies are halted on the march, should they retain their positions?
   The head of each battalion will halt and stand fast, the following companies closing to half or quarter distance unless a movement is in contemplation to a flank.
2. What is done when the column is intended to be closed up?
   The head of it will be halted by word of command only, and QUARTER, HALF, or WHEELING DISTANCE will be passed from front to rear; when the rear has closed, the bugle of the rear battalion will sound the halt as a notice.
3. With what width of front should columns move on the march?

With as large a front as the ground will permit; no battalion, company, or section must deviate unless the preceding portion has previously done so.

4. Must defiling be carefully executed?
It must be executed with order and precision, the proper word of command being preceded by the word ATTENTION.

5. When a battalion or company comes to a defile, stream, or bad place in the road, how is it to be crossed?
The men are not to be allowed to deviate from the direct course, even though convenient for the men to defile individually; the officers must be on the alert and keep their men from doing so, majors and captains will go to the head of their commands to see that orders are obeyed, and remain until the whole have passed.

6. How long will it take a brigade to defile?
Half an hour.

STRAGGLERS.

1. Under what circumstances may a man quit the ranks?
He must only do so with the permission of his captain.

2. When is permission to be given for men to leave the ranks?
Only in cases of illness or other absolutely necessary purpose.

3. Are men to be allowed to get water on the march?
No, when water is required the column will be halted.

4. When men have permission to leave the ranks, how are their accoutrements to be carried?
They must leave their packs and arms with their section until they return.

HURRYING AND STEPPING OUT.

1. Is hurrying and stepping out to be allowed?
No, unless by word of command.

2. When the proper distances of companies or sections cannot be preserved without alteration of step, what is to be done?

The head of each battalion or company must step short.

3. When a battalion or company cannot keep its pace on the march, what is to be done?

Word must be sent to the officer commanding, who will give the necessary directions for shortening the pace at the head of the column or otherwise.

4. In case of intervals between battalions, how is the connection to be kept up between them?

The commanding officer will detach files for the purpose.

5. Are companies to be kept intact when passing obstacles?

Yes.

PASSING OVER PONTOON AND OTHER BRIDGES.

1. When large bodies of troops have to pass a river, should separate bridges be provided for the several arms?

Bridges should if possible be provided separately for infantry, cavalry, and artillery; the several arms of the service must in no case be mixed together.

2. How should infantry, cavalry, and artillery pass a bridge?

The infantry must break step and music cease, files or sections are not to be closed up; cavalry as a rule will cross in file at a walk; artillery with carriages up to the 40-pr. guns are to cross fully horsed, but halting on a bridge must be avoided.

ADVANCED AND REAR GUARDS.

ADVANCED GUARDS.

1. For what purposes are advanced guards formed?

To cover and conceal the movements and formation of the main body, to gain intelligence of the enemy, and give timely notice of his position so as to prepare the main body to make or repel an attack. They are also sometimes required to seize a post or anticipate the enemy in his movements.

2. Describe how a company should be formed as an advanced guard.

One half-company will form a support under the captain about 300 yards from the column, the other half-company under its guide will move 200 yards in front of it, and detach two files under a non-commissioned officer or selected soldier to its front, and each flank respectively; if the company is weak one file in each case may be sent. The support under the captain will send a connecting file at 100 yards to its front and rear, a connecting file being also sent from the leading company of the column.

3. In the case of an advanced guard of four companies, how will they be divided?

In the same proportions as a single company, two companies forming the support, the remainder in advance.

4. What is the strength and composition of advanced guards?

The strength of an advanced guard is from an eighth to a sixth of the whole force, and in a large force is composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Every advanced guard should be provided with a proportion of axes and intrenching tools.

5. What arrangements should be made for signalling to the main body?

A signal party should if possible accompany an advanced guard or patrol so as to give immedi-

information. The leading files of an advanced guard or patrol should be instructed to give immediate notice of the presence of an enemy by signals.

6. Explain how a village should be approached by an advanced guard.

Great caution must be used in feeling for the enemy, the advanced party and support must be halted at a considerable distance from the village, while strong flanking parties are sent round the outskirts; a small party on the road may then move on in single files, the support will follow when it has been found that the place is not occupied by the enemy.

7. What precaution must be taken when entering a defile?

The heights on either side must be occupied by flanking parties, which must precede the centre in its advance. As a rule, the flanks of every object capable of affording concealment to an enemy will be turned, and the rear threatened before the front is approached; the enemy, by this means, will generally be discovered and dislodged without loss.

8. How should a hill be turned or ascended?

The flank files will first move in both directions round the base, a leading file will then ascend, creeping up when near the top so as not to show itself upon the summit, but making its observations from behind the brow; it will then signal to the rest of the party whether the enemy is in sight or not.

9. When houses, enclosures, &c., are too distant to be inspected by an advanced guard, what should be done?

A subaltern's party of 30 men, a serjeant and 12, or a corporal and 6, should be detailed for the purpose: the top of a church or tower should be ascended by an advanced file, and observation made of the enemy, the party taking care they are not seen.

10. Suppose an advanced guard formed on a road be attacked, what will be done?

The detached files must at once fall back on the

advanced party, the commanding officer of the guard using his discretion in ordering up the support, but he should remember that his chief duty is to give as much notice as possible to the column, to prepare to receive the enemy without exposing his own men. A patrol should never commit itself in action, if it can be avoided; and should the enemy be repulsed, the guard must be reformed and await orders before a further advance is made.

11. When an advanced guard on a road is required to form out on a plain, how will same be done?

The leading files will halt and lie down, the flanking files moving up and lying down in line with them at their intervals of 100 yards; the remainder of the party as it comes up will extend from its centre; the skirmishers then formed will advance, correcting their intervals from the centre on the march, the support following the skirmishers. This formation will be found useful if the enemy has been discovered. The original formation may be resumed if necessary.

REAR GUARDS.

1. For what object are rear guards formed?

To cover the retreat of a column, and prevent straggling; they are formed the same as an advanced guard, but the proportions reversed and somewhat nearer to the main body.

2. What special duties appertain to the commander of a rear guard?

He must keep his command constantly on the alert to prevent surprise of any part of the column; in case he is attacked every hedge, copse, or defile must be defended with the utmost obstinacy; for this purpose it is necessary that it should be provided with axes and intrenching tools, to enable defiles to be blocked or bridges broken down; he should keep himself in constant communication with the main body so as to be apprised of any obstacle the column may meet on the march, and thus be prepared to

hold the enemy in check during the delay caused in passing such obstacle; he must instruct the flanking parties to be carefully on the alert so as to prevent the enemy stealing round and obstructing the order of march.

3. Is a rear guard formed in the same order as an advanced guard?

The numbers and proportions of the detachments will be the same, the support, flanking parties, &c., being the like distance from the rear company as an advanced guard from the leading company of the column.

4. When should a rear guard commence its march?

Not until all the wagons and baggage have moved off.

5. At what distance should a rear guard be from the main body?

Much will depend upon the nature of the ground, or if an enemy is pursuing, but in any case constant communication should be kept up with the main body.

INFANTRY OUTPOSTS.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

1. With what object are soldiers detailed for outpost duty?
   To check the attack of an enemy until the main body has had time to prepare for action, and to prevent an enemy disturbing the repose of the army; also to prevent the passage of spies and deserters.
2. What systems are adopted at outposts for the exclusion of persons or parties of the enemy?
   The cordon and the patrol systems; the former is intended to prevent any single person passing through the lines; the latter aims at keeping out bodies of the enemy.
3. What should be the strength of the force detailed for outpost duty?
   As a general rule it should not exceed one-sixth of the total effective strength of the main body to be covered, and may be reduced as circumstances permit.
4. What men should be selected for outpost duty?
   Fatigued and tired men should not if possible be employed. An experienced staff will arrange that men who have not been wearied by previous duty are selected.
5. How will the ground be pointed out for the outposts to occupy?
   The men detailed for duty will be placed under the command of an officer, who will receive his orders from the officer commanding the main body. In the case of a division the commander of it will notify to the brigadiers the ground to be occupied, and who will in turn point out to officers commanding battalions the portion to be watched by each, who will move them to the ground and post them according to the nature of the country.

6. State the composition of outposts.

They will be composed of piquets, supports, and reserves, each being if possible a complete unit; in the case of piquets and supports, of sections, half-companies, and companies under their own officers; in the case of a reserve of a battalion or brigade. A piquet and its support must belong to the same battalion.

7. State how a battalion of 8 companies of 75 rank and file each detailed for outpost duty should be disposed, giving the number of sentries by day and night, the strength of the patrols, piquets, and reserves, and indicate their positions on the accompanying sketch of country; the object being to guard the country from the bridge on the right to the cross road on the left, the enemy being in force in front.

The force would be disposed as follows:

4 companies as supports.

4 companies as piquets, supplying—

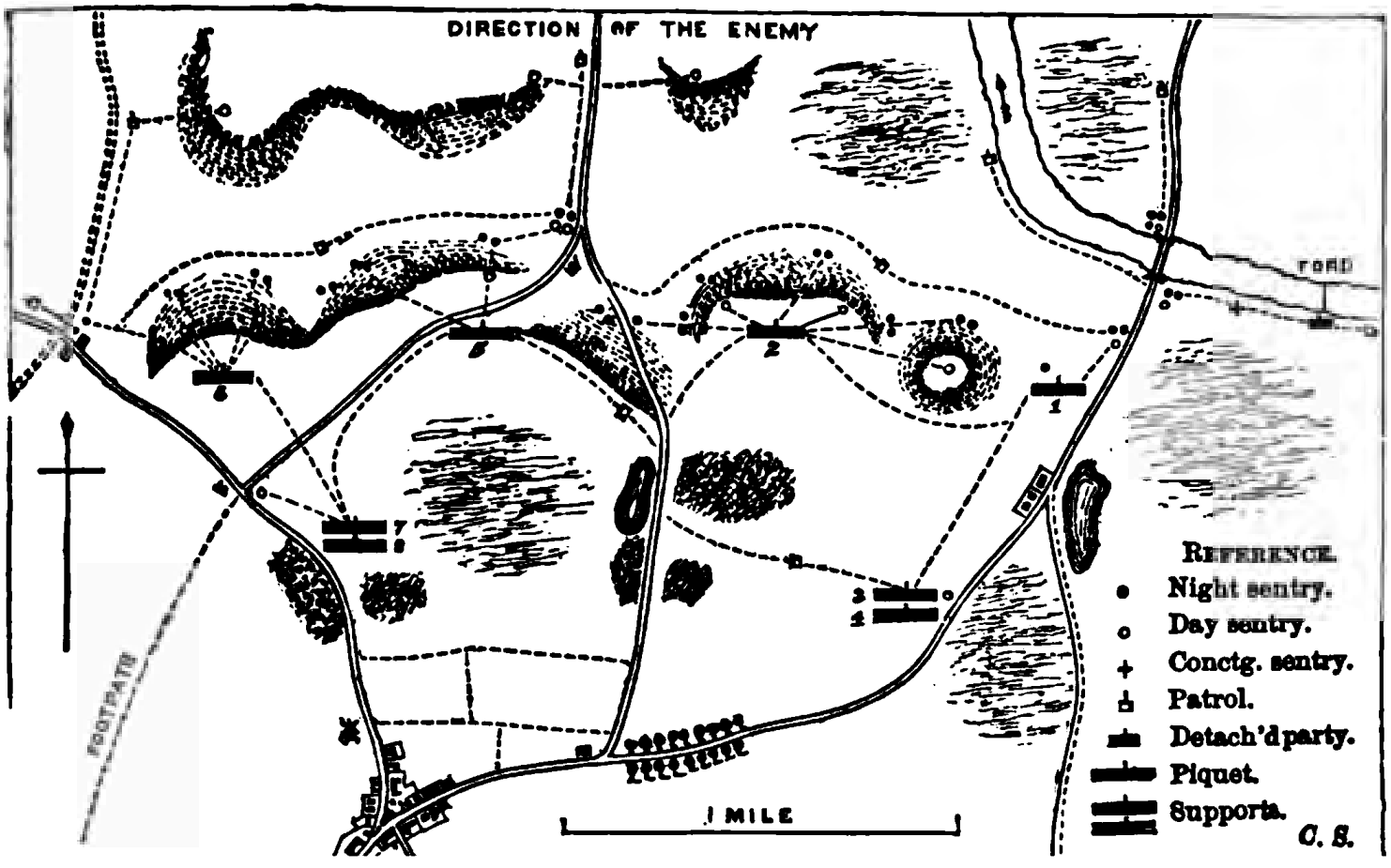
Night sentries, 34; reliefs, 68	102 men.
Day sentries, 16; reliefs, 32..	48 „
Connecting, &c., sentries, 7; reliefs, 14	21 „
Detached party	14 „
Patrols, about	36 „
Remainder for various duties	79 „
Total of 4 companies	300 „

8. Having reference to the accompanying sketch, state in detail the disposition for duties of No. 1 company.

Assuming the company to consist of 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 4 serjeants, and 75 rank and file, total 82, it would be disposed in detail as follows:

Detached party—1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 12 men	14
Night sentries and reliefs	18
Day sentries and reliefs..	12
Connecting sentry and relief	3
Sentry over arms, and relief	3
Patrols—2 serjeants, 7 men	9
Remainder for duty—2 officers, 1 serjeant, 20 men	23
Total	82

A Battalion on Outpost Duty.



9. What considerations will determine the number of men to be employed on outpost duty?

Whether they are to watch, or oppose, the advance of the enemy; can he advance against the whole or parts of the front or flanks; positions from which to observe his movements; nature of the country, broken, or wooded; can the ground covered be defended.

SENTRIES.

1. Specify the duties of sentries and the points to be observed when placing them on outpost duty.

Piquet sentries should be double, able to see the sentries on their right and left.

Posted on commanding ground, concealed from the enemy if possible.

No more to be posted than necessary.

Distant heights to be occupied during the day.

Each man of double sentry in turn to patrol to the sentry on his right if practical and to the front.

Persons approaching to be challenged, only one to pass at a time.

No strangers to pass during the day, but to be directed to an examining party.

Bayonets not to be fixed during the day, or on moonlight nights, but on dark nights or where a rush might be made.

Posted at night so as to observe persons against the sky.

Not to be posted near woods or cover.

Not to fire unless enemy is advancing to attack.

Same men to mount on same posts while piquet is on duty.

To be from 100 to 400 yards from piquet, in time for the latter to form if attacked.

Line of retreat and position of piquet to be pointed out.

Signal of recognition to be arranged with patrol, sentries not to be deceived in this.

Relieved every two hours or every hour in severe weather.

Informed of names of places where roads lead.
Parties to be detached to distant positions, their retreat secured.
Signals, by raising rifle if enemy is advancing, the same twice if in force, butt raised to show sentries are relieving and repeated by connecting sentries, enemy's movements shown by holding out rifle with cap on to the right or left.

2. What compliments are paid by piquets and by sentries on outpost duty?

Outlying piquets pay no compliments except to a general officer, field officer of the day, and any armed party, when they will fall in and stand to their arms: sentries on outpost duty will pay no compliments.

PATROLS.

1. How should the service of patrols be conducted?

As a general rule, when near an enemy a patrol should be sent out once between every relief during the night; the utmost vigilance should be observed by them; no noise on any account is to be allowed, all communications being made in a whisper. Strong patrols should be sent out at daybreak.

2. How should patrols visit sentries?

They should move cautiously along the line, just near enough to see the outlines, and signal with them in a low tone; the signal should be changed every relief. These are called visiting patrols.

3. When patrols move along a road, what precaution should be used, and how should an advance of an enemy be resisted?

A patrol should be preceded by intelligent men as feelers, who on hearing footsteps will retire noiselessly on the patrol; if the sounds indicate the advance of a larger body than a patrol, the officer must be informed of it so as to prepare for defence; should the piquet be overtaken by an enemy it will keep up an incessant fire, so as to warn the camp. These are called reconnoitring patrols.

PIQUETS.

1. What is a piquet?

   A small body of men so posted as to prevent the surprise of a larger body of men when in camp or bivouac. Piquets should be numbered from the right of their position.

2. Into how many reliefs is a piquet divided, and for what reason?

   A piquet is divided into three reliefs, so as to furnish all the sentries, each relief to be kept separate. A portion should be retained for patrolling. A sentry should be placed over the arms; one or two men should also be posted with a telescope on high ground, if possible.

3. Describe an outlying and inlying piquet.

   An outlying piquet is placed at a considerable distance from a camp, having sentries posted and connected so as to observe the approach of an enemy and give timely notice to the camp. An inlying piquet is placed in camp, accoutred and ready to turn out and at once support the outlying piquet.

4. When should advanced piquets get under arms, and what should be done by the officer?

   Piquets will get under arms an hour before daylight; if everything appears quiet in front the officer will, as soon as he can discern objects, proceed to occupy the position he did the day before, sending a patrol forward to feel his way.

5. When should piquets be relieved, and what will be done by the commanders of the old and new piquets?

   Piquets are usually relieved at daybreak; the commander of the new piquet will accompany the officer of the old piquet along the chain of posts, and receive all necessary information from him; the commander of the old piquet will send a written report to the field officer of the day, and fall back upon the reserve piquet and march to camp; should the advanced piquets be attacked before he reaches camp he will instantly move to their support.

6. With what articles should an officer provide himself on post duty?

Field-glass, magnetic compass, map of country, memo. book, and appliances for making a sketch.

SUPPORTS.

1. At what distance should supports be from the piquets?
From 300 to 600 yards.

2. How should supports be posted?
In rear of the piquets, and where the ground can be defended; there will usually be one support to two or three piquets; two or more troopers should be with each support.

3. What is a reserve, and what are its duties?
A reserve is the main body of troops detailed for outpost duty; it should be from 400 to 800 yards from the supports, and keep up communication with them by patrols, signals, or mounted orderlies. A reserve may bivouac if out of sight of the enemy.

FLAGS OF TRUCE.

1. When a flag of truce approaches a post, how should the sentries act?
One sentry will advance and halt the flag of truce at such distance as will prevent any of the party overlooking the piquet posts; the other sentry will report the circumstance to the officer commanding the piquet.

2. How will the officer act?
He will either detain the flag of truce at the outpost until he has reported to the field officer of the day, or forward the party blindfolded and under escort to the camp. Deserters and spies should be sent under escort to the commander of the outposts without being questioned.

3. What will be done when a flag of truce brings a letter or parcel?
The piquet officer must forward it to head-quarters, after giving a receipt to the flag of truce, which will be required to depart forthwith without being allowed to hold any communication with his party.

ESCORTS.

1. For what purpose are escorts usually required in the field?

   In the case of convoys of ammunition, prisoners, wounded, provisions, or stores.

2. Specify some of the duties appertaining to an officer in command of a convoy.

   Should the convoy be a large one, he should separate it into divisions and place each under a responsible officer; the animals and wagons should be examined before starting and lists prepared; the loyalty of the wagoners should be ascertained; the most valuable stores placed at the head of the divisions; the front, flank, and rear of the column should be well watched by the mounted portion of the escort; no smoking should be permitted with ammunition columns.

3. What should be done in case a convoy is attacked?

   If unable to resist the enemy, the commander must decide whether by sacrificing a part of the convoy he can save the rest and most valuable; but if overpowered, he must concentrate his forces, mount the infantry on the wagon horses, and make good his retreat.

4. In the case of a convoy of prisoners, what would be the strength of the escort?

   About ten foot and one horse soldier per 100 prisoners; guns to be added if necessary.

CHARGE OF A COMPANY OR DETACHMENT.

DUTIES OF THE COMMANDER OF A COMPANY.

1. When an officer is placed in charge of a detachment, to what points should he give his special attention?

   He should make himself thoroughly acquainted with the orders he has received, and endeavour to win the esteem and good-will of his subordinate officers and of the men, whose ready co-operation, though at all times desirable, is especially so in cases of difficulty or emergency. His orders should be rendered clear and decisive. He should not allow himself to be hampered with unnecessary details, but preserve such supervision and control of his command as will enable him at any moment to give his undivided attention to whatever duty he may be called upon to discharge.

2. To whom is a captain accountable for the arms, accoutrements, ammunition, clothing, and other public stores belonging to the force under his command?

   To his commanding officer, except in the case of same being lost or damaged by unavoidable accident or actual service.

3. What are the duties of a captain in respect of the men's messes and necessaries?

   He is held responsible that same are properly provided, and attention given to their military conduct and appearance. Proper attention must also be paid to the cleanliness of the men's persons, arms, and clothing.

4. Are officers on detachment to introduce or adopt any system of punishment for minor offences?

They are not to do so if at variance with the regulations at regimental head-quarters. The senior officer on detachment can order punishments entailing an entry in the regimental defaulter book, but must report for higher authority to convene a court-martial.

5. By whom are all moneys on account of a company to be received?

By the captain, or subaltern officer in temporary command, who must see that same are expended in conformity with the regulations, and with due regard to the interests of the soldier.

6. When should an officer be considered capable of commanding a company?

After two years' service.

7. Should a commander obtain information of the locality in which he is placed?

He must acquire all necessary local information, and by the use of maps be ready at any moment to act on the offensive or defensive.

INTERIOR ECONOMY OF A COMPANY.

1. Are officers commanding detachments responsible for the proper fitting of the men's clothing?

Yes.

2. What is the duty of subaltern officers on joining, in respect of their squad or half-company?

They are to provide themselves with a nominal roll of such squad or half-company, and are, as soon as possible, to make themselves acquainted with the disposition, character, age, and service of each of their men.

3. Specify the duties of colour-serjeants in respect of the colours and payments.

They are to attend the colours in the field, but this is not to interfere with their company duties; they are not to be detached from their companies, nor employed on the recruiting service, and are invariably to be the pay-serjeants of their companies.

4. What are the duties of the orderly serjeant of a company?

He is to keep a roster of the men ordered for guards or other duties, under the superintendence of the colour-serjeant; to see that the men rise and go to bed at the proper hours; that the rooms are properly kept, and orders read to the men, parade defaulters at the specified hours, write officers' orders and send them by the corporal, make out sick report.

5. State the duties of the orderly corporal.

He is to assist the orderly serjeant, receive the rations of the company, parade with the defaulters, carry officers' orders to them, take rations and messes to men on guard or in hospital, superintend orderly men in cleaning rooms, &c.

6. What are the duties of a non-commissioned officer in charge of a barrack room?

He is to see that proper discipline is preserved among the men, that their bedding, arms, and appointments are in good order, that lights are extinguished at the proper time, that silence is observed from Tattoo till Reveille, and is responsible for the cleanliness of his own room.

7. What is the proportion of acting non-commissioned officers allowed to a company?

One lance-serjeant and three lance-corporals.

8. When should soldiers be warned for duty?

Usually at evening roll call the day previous to their being required.

9. How are the fatigue duties of a barrack room arranged?

One or two men are told off for the purpose, who draw the rations, and are responsible for the cleanliness of the room (each man being responsible for the cleanliness of his own cot).

10. What is to be done in the case of an alarm of fire?

The battalion will fall in (in fatigue dress) in column on parade and wait for orders, the fire piquet at the same time falling in at a fixed station previously ordered for this purpose. The inlying piquet will

fall in with arms and accoutrements on the reverse flank of the column, ready to be marched off if required.

11. What precautions are to be taken to see that the arms, ammunition, and appointments are in order?

Each man on returning from duty is required to have his arms, &c., properly cleaned and put in order for immediate use, and they must be inspected for this purpose the first convenient opportunity.

12. How is the ammunition to be inspected when in possession of the men?

It is to be inspected at the daily morning parade by the officer in command of the company, troop, or detachment; any loss is to be reported to the commanding officer: when blank ammunition is served out, officers will see that no ball ammunition remains in the pouches; ammunition wilfully made away with is to be accounted for in the same manner as other articles of equipment.

By the present regulations, ball ammunition is kept in the magazine, and only served out when required.

13. What arrangement is made for every non-commissioned officer and soldier himself recording the settlement of his accounts and articles issued to him?

Each is to be provided with a pocket ledger or small account book, in which his personal details are to be kept.

14. What provision is made for securing the proper meals being served to the soldiers?

The officers on regimental duty are to visit them, and see they are properly prepared, and that there is no cause of complaint.

15. How are barrack damages recoverable?

They are recoverable against the troops, the cost of the damages being divided amongst the whole equally. All damages that can be traced to individuals or companies, being of course charged to them, the amount of the whole is credited by the paymaster.

16. What is a defaulter book?

In the defaulter book of a company are recorded all offences of whatever kind committed by non-commissioned officers and soldiers of that company, and are inserted by the officer commanding it: in the regimental defaulter book are inserted all offences for which punishments are awarded by the commanding officer exceeding seven days' confinement to barracks; convictions by court-martial, and civil powers, are also entered in this book.

DUTIES ON DETACHMENT.

1. Name some of the requirements to be observed in selecting ground for a camp.

It should, if possible, be selected where wood and water can be obtained, and be placed to the windward of a village, but not too near it; elevated ground not previously turned over is best—marshy ground and bushwood should be avoided. Ten pints of water per man daily, and ten gallons for a horse, is the supply required for a temporary camp.

2. How should an officer strengthen his post?

If a bridge or ford is entrusted to his defence, he should throw up cover to protect his men; if posted to watch a road, he may construct abattis or raise a breastwork at the side of it, but without permission an officer should not block up a main road entirely.

3. When a piquet is allowed to have a fire, what precaution should be taken?

It should be concealed as much as possible from observation.

4. Where should the alarm post be placed?

A short distance in rear of the bivouac fire, so as to prevent the piquet from being seen, and the better to discern an enemy.

5. State the most effective means for disabling the permanent way of a railroad.

The points, crossings, and switches should be removed; if possible, the rails should be heated and twisted, it

being impossible to use them afterwards; if the rails can be entirely removed, it will be the most effective.

6. State the various ways in which a gun may be disabled.

By spiking it, knocking off a trunnion, or firing a gun at the chase.

7. How may impure water be rendered palatable for drinking?

By boiling, or by moving about a piece of alum in it with the hand, when the impurities will sink.

8. How many rounds of ammunition are provided for a soldier in the field, and how is it distributed?

In the field each soldier will carry 60 rounds per man. First reserve, 40 rounds per man carried in small-arm ammunition wagons, charge of Royal Artillery. Second reserve, 40 rounds per man, conveyed by Royal Artillery in service wagons. Third reserve, 50 rounds per man in charge of Store Department.

9. What arrangements have to be made for messing the troops on board ship?

An officer from each company, under the direction of a field officer, is to be sent on board to see that proper arrangements are made.

10. State how officers are to report themselves before embarking.

They are to report themselves in uniform to the officer superintending the embarkation, and afterwards to the officer commanding the troops on board ship. They are to wear uniform at all times, except when in their cabins.

11. For what reason are troops required to be formed for watches and guards on board ship?

To preserve the health and discipline of the troops.

12. What arms are to be carried by sentries on board ship?

In harbour, the sentries on deck are to mount with their arms; at sea, with their bayonets only.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.

1. Who is to be the company instructor in musketry, and what duties appertain thereto?

The colour-serjeant, or, in his absence, the next senior serjeant is to be company instructor, and is specially charged with attending the company when under instruction, and see that the men keep up the knowledge they have received in the cleaning and management of their arms.

2. What is the necessary qualification for a marksman?

He must obtain at least 40 points in shooting in the first class during the yearly practice.

3. How many marksmen are allowed per company and battalion?

Ten per cent. of those exercised during the annual course.

4. In the case of a company whose figure of merit is below 65, what is done?

The officers of the company are to be required to furnish such explanation as they are able, and if necessary, the inspecting general will require them to be examined by the district inspector. When the general is not accompanied by the inspector the cause of absence is to be explained in the confidential report.

5. What is meant by the axis of the barrel of a rifle?

An imaginary straight line passing through the centre of the barrel longitudinally.

6. By whom is the officer instructor of musketry assisted?

By an assistant officer instructor, and by a serjeant instructor, possessing certificates from the School of Musketry.

7. How are the non-commissioned officers to be exercised previous to the annual course?

They are to be exercised through the prescribed drills by one-fourth at a time if possible, by the officer and serjeant instructors, and to be practised in drilling one another under the superintendence of a regi-

mental field officer. They are to be struck off all duty while thus employed. The drills can be effected in 4 days per squad, and are under no circumstances to be dispensed with.

8. During what time of the year in England is musketry instruction to be carried on?
Between 1st of March and 30th of November.

9. What is done in the case of a man unable to join his company for musketry instruction?
He must be exercised with the company next furnished for instruction, his performances being recorded in separate registers and summaries. A man so exercised is termed a 'casual' (*casual sections are to consist of six men at least*).

10. Describe the object of the three practices in position drill.
The first is to accustom the soldier to handle his rifle expertly; the second to habituate the men to combine the motions of the present in the required order; the third is to establish union between the hand and eye so as to produce good shooting.

11. What is the object of blank firing, and how many rounds is the recruit to fire before practising in firing with ball cartridge?
The object is to practise him in steady firing and accustom him to the recoil: he is to fire 40 rounds as follows:

10 rounds	singly	Standing.
10 „	independent firing	
10 „	singly	Kneeling.
10 „	in volleys	

12. State how squads are to be formed for ball firing.
Previous to being marched to the practice ground the men are to be formed in squads of not more than 20 for each available range, each man's name being entered in a register, to be kept by an officer if possible.

13. Describe how ball practice is to be carried out.
The bugler will sound the fire, and on the danger

flag being lowered the officer will order the practice to go on, and he or a non-commissioned officer will call out the name of each man to fire, commencing from the right of the front rank, and who will take a pace to his front, make ready, fire, and order arms: on seeing his shot signalled he will form 3 paces in rear of the front he formerly occupied. Each man in succession will step up to fire as soon as the man on his right has done so, but will not come to the Ready until the previous shot has been signalled.

14. How are the entries and corrections to be made in the register?

They are to be made in ink on the practice ground; should any alteration be necessary, a fine line is to be drawn through the figure or letter, and the correction made and initialed by the commissioned officer.

15. Describe what is done at the conclusion of the practice, and to check the number of hits made.

The points obtained by each man are to be totalled and read out, after which the Cease Fire and Advance is to be sounded, when the officer will proceed to the target, and with the marker compare the register therewith, and add or deduct from the total points any difference discovered.

16. How is the register to be made up?

It is to be signed by the marker and countersigned by the captain or officer of the section; the duplicate total points are to be initialed by the officer instructor, or his assistant, to verify their agreement with the columns of total points, and then torn off and handed to the officer or serjeant-instructor on the practice ground.

17. State the number of points required to pass a man from one class to another.

From the 3rd to the 2nd class, 36 points; from the 2nd to the 1st class, 30 points; to be eligible for the marksman's reward, 22 points.

18. In what register are the musketry returns of the men to be entered?

The company instructor, immediately on his return from practice, is to enter the total points obtained by each man opposite his name in proper column of the Company Drill and Practice Return. The total points obtained by recruits are to be entered in like manner by the serjeant instructor.

19. Are ball-cartridge cases to be collected after target practice?

Officers commanding companies are responsible for their being collected and given in charge of the quartermaster.

ORDERLY-ROOM WORK.

1. State how the orderly-room work of a company or detachment is conducted.

All letters, official returns, and applications for court-martial to be sent through the officer commanding the battalion at head-quarters. Requisitions for rations, &c., to be rendered locally.

2. How often is a return of the state and condition of a company or detachment to be made up and forwarded?

Statements are usually sent in weekly, both to head-quarters and locally; there is no War Office form, each district having usually printed forms for this purpose.

REQUISITIONS AND RETURNS.

1. To whom are requisitions for clothing and necessaries to be made when a company is on detachment duty?

They are to be made to the quartermaster through the commanding officer at head-quarters.

2. Suppose a company or detachment suddenly ordered for special duty to a distant town, away from any camp or garrison, how would the billeting and rationing of the men be conducted?

The officer in command would telegraph to the district commissariat office for the number of rations required, and if time permitted send a non-commissioned officer forward the day before to give notice to the police the number of billets required.

3. What return is to be made of the state and condition of the men forming a detachment?
A return is to be made of sick men, those receiving punishment, defaulters, &c., and sent weekly to the commanding officer of the regiment.

ACCOUNTS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

1. By whom are the accounts of a company or detachment to be kept?
By the captain, assisted by his colour-serjeant.
2. What arrangements are made for the men to receive their pay?
Pay is to be drawn by the captain from the local paymaster, and issued daily to the men.
3. State how the pay list of a company is made out.
A report is furnished monthly on War Office form, the names entered alphabetically by ranks, showing the number of days on full pay, or if away, the cause—such as sick, cells, furlough, &c.
4. To whom is the official correspondence of a company to be sent?
Through the commanding officer.

duties are to issue to the brigade all orders concerning it; to keep and regulate the roster of brigade duties; inspect all guards, outposts, and piquets furnished by the brigade; and is responsible for such guards and piquets being withdrawn when the brigade is to march. All correspondence and reports for the information of the officer commanding the brigade are to be addressed to and transmitted through him.

4. State the duties of an aide-de-camp and the number allowed to a general in the field.

The duty of an aide-de-camp is to assist the general in official correspondence and in the reception of those whose duties require a personal attendance on the general. The commander of a corps d'armée is allowed 4 aides-de-camp, a divisional general 2, and a brigadier 1, occasionally an additional aide-de-camp is allowed.

5. What are the duties of an officer as chief of the staff?

To assist the commander of an army in the field in the work of the various departments, and ranking next to such commander.

6. Specify the meaning of army, brevet, honorary, local, regimental, relative, and substantive rank.

Army rank,—the definite position of an officer in the army;

Brevet rank,—the honorary promotion of an officer without increased pay;

Honorary rank,—the promotion of an officer on retirement;

Local rank,—conferred on appointment to a particular locality to equalize with the rank of other officers;

Regimental rank,—the rank held by an officer in his regiment;

Relative rank,—the corresponding rank of non-combatant and other officers with combatant officers;

Substantive rank,—the full pay, precedence, and allowances according to the rank held by an officer.

7. In the case of officers whose commissions are identical in date, how is the seniority determined?

By a reference to the dates of their previous commissions.

8. State the duties of a town major.
He is responsible for the guard duties of a garrison, issues orders to officers and others doing duty in it, selects pass words and countersigns, and issues garrison orders.

HONOURS AND SALUTES.

1. Describe how officers are to salute on parade and on other occasions.
Officers are always to salute their seniors on parade or duty when reporting themselves or making a report to them; staff officers are also to salute when delivering an order; officers are always to return the salute of non-commissioned officers and soldiers except when their swords are drawn. When a salute is made to two or more officers it should be returned by the senior only. Cadets are to salute all officers in uniform.

2. When any member of the Royal Family passes along the front of a camp to inspect it, what is to be done by the troops?
They are to turn out, but not under arms, and fall in in front of their tents.

3. How are soldiers to salute officers of the various services?
Non-commissioned officers and soldiers are at all times to offer the proper compliments to officers of the Royal Navy, Marines, Militia, Volunteers, and others bearing commissions, in the same manner as to the officers of their own corps. Soldiers salute all officers whom they know to be such, whether dressed in uniform or not.

4. State how the funerals of field officers and those of lower rank are to be attended.
Colonel commanding,—by his own regiment, or by an equal number of men by detachments and officers in proportion.
Lieutenant-Colonel,—by 300 men and officers in proportion.
Major,—by 200 men and officers in proportion.
Captain,—by his own troop, battery, or company, or 100 rank and file under a captain.

Lieutenant,—by a serjeant, drummer, fifer, and 40 rank and file under a lieutenant.
Second Lieutenant,—by a serjeant, drummer, and 30 rank and file under a sub-lieutenant.
Serjeant,—by 19 rank and file under a serjeant.
Corporal,—by 13 rank and file under a serjeant.
Private,—drummer, musician, or pioneer, by 13 rank and file under a serjeant.

In each of the above cases the rank and file will be supplied with 3 rounds of small arms.

COMMISSIONS AND PROMOTION OF OFFICERS.

1. To whom are officers on joining their regiments or depôts to report themselves?

They are at once to report themselves personally to the commanding officer.

2. What qualification is required from a non-commissioned officer previous to promotion to second lieutenant?

He must possess a first-class certificate of education, and pass a satisfactory examination before a board of officers on specified subjects.

3. What qualification for promotion is required from a lieutenant within five years from the date of his commission as lieutenant?

He will be required to pass the special examination for captain in that period, and should he fail to do so he will be removed from the service, but an application for extension of time will be considered in case of illness or other unavoidable circumstance.

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS.

1. What arrangements are to be made for the instruction of soldiers in great gun exercise and field works?

General officers are to concert with the commanding officers of artillery and engineers in forts and garrisons for the instruction of the men in these duties whenever practicable.

2. On the inspection of a corps, what will be done by the inspecting officer to ascertain the ability of the officers?

He will call upon one or more captains and subaltern officers—provided the latter have done duty with the corps for a reasonable time—to put the regiment or a company through their exercise without any previous notice being given.

3. How many years must an officer have passed in the service before he is eligible for a staff officer?
He will not be considered qualified to hold a staff appointment until he has been four years in the service, unless under exceptional circumstances.

4. In what terms must a staff officer deliver the orders entrusted to him?
He must deliver all verbal orders in the plainest and most concise terms so that same may not be misunderstood.

5. Specify the several ranks of the officers of the Commissariat department, giving in addition their relative rank.

Commissary-General . . .	as Major-General.
Deputy Commissary-General .	„ Colonel.
Assistant Commissary-General	„ Lieutenant-Colonel.
Commissary	„ Major.
Deputy Commissary . . .	„ Captain.
Assistant Commissary . . .	„ Lieutenant.
Sub-assistant Commissary . .	„ Second Lieutenant.

With an army in the field the Commissary-General holds a special rank.

DISCIPLINE.

1. What is the criterion of well-established discipline?
The positive absence of crime, and not its screened existence.

2. In the case of first offences against discipline, how should they be treated by commanding officers?
If not of an aggravated character, mild reproof and admonition are to be used; punishment is not to be adopted unless the offence has been repeated and the milder treatment has not produced the desired effect.

3. How may a correct and willing discharge of duty be maintained?

By a proper feeling and high sense of honour among all ranks. Officers are to adopt towards non-commissioned officers and soldiers a system of command and treatment which shall ensure their respect.

4. How should an officer reprove a non-commissioned officer?

He should avoid reproving him in the presence or hearing of the privates unless same is necessary.

5. To whom should officers report negligence or impropriety of duty or conduct in soldiers?

To the commanding officer.

6. When should the charges against prisoners in a guard-room be disposed of?

Before the commanding officer's parade, they having been previously examined by a medical officer.

7. For what offences should soldiers be imprisoned?

In cases of drunkenness, riot, violence, or insolence to superiors.

8. Of what should punishment drill consist, and how should it be inflicted?

Punishment drill, which is to consist of marching only in a barrack yard or other suitable place, and not instruction drill, is not to exceed one hour at a time, or exceed four hours during one day.

9. In what manner are soldiers generally punished for drunkenness?

By the infliction of sundry fines.

10. How should soldiers be treated for minor offences, such as absent from tattoo or slight irregularities in quarters?

They will not be allowed to leave barracks until their cases have been disposed of, same having been entered in the guard or orderly officer's report.

11. How must a soldier be treated for disobedience of the orders of a non-commissioned officer?

He is to be confined without altercation, and the case reported to the officer commanding the company or adjutant.

12. Are soldiers to be allowed to smoke in the streets?

13. By whom are passes granted to soldiers to enable them to remain out after hours?
By the commanding officer. Captains of troops and companies are under no circumstances to be allowed to grant such passes.

14. Is praise or censure of superior officers allowed?
No.

INTERIOR ECONOMY OF CORPS.

1. What is the duty of the commanding officer in respect of the mess?
He should see that it is conducted without unnecessary expense and productive of good feeling among the officers, and the accounts properly kept and checked.

2. In what way is the conduct of an officer in respect of his duties to be noticed?
The commanding officer is to bring to the notice of the inspecting general those officers who are distinguished for attention to and proficiency in their duties.

3. When orders relating to soldiers are received, how are they to be made acquainted with them?
They are to be read and explained to them immediately after they are received.

4. Who is responsible for the maintenance of good order and discipline at mess?
The senior combatant officer present.

5. What are the numbers and conditions of service of a band for a battalion?
It will consist of a bandmaster, one serjeant, one corporal, and 20 privates irrespective of buglers, drummers, and fifers. The men are to be effective for service as soldiers, to be perfectly drilled, and liable to serve in the ranks on any emergency.

6. What contribution is made for supporting the band of a regiment?
An annual contribution by Government of 80*l*. is made to the band fund of each battalion of the line and Colonial corps; regimental officers sub- amount not exceeding thirty days' pay.

7. In case of misconduct on the part of a colour-serjeant, what penalty is thereby incurred?

He is liable to revert to the rank and pay of serjeant at the discretion of the commanding officer.

8. Under whose supervision is the serjeants' mess to be regulated?

The commanding officer and the adjutant; the senior non-commissioned officer present is responsible for the good conduct of the serjeants' mess.

9. Under what conditions are non-commissioned officers detached for duty with the militia or volunteer corps?

They will be borne as superiors on the rolls of their corps in the army until the completion of their period of service for discharge to pension or otherwise.

10. What number of lance-serjeants and lance-corporals receive pay per battalion?

Five lance-serjeants and fifteen lance-corporals.

11. Who will superintend the cooking arrangements of the battalion?

The serjeant-cook, who will be trained at the Industrial Kitchen at Aldershot. He is to be assisted by a second cook selected from the corporals or lance-corporals, and also trained at Aldershot.

12. Are soldiers employed as officers' servants to be exempt from duty?

They are to form part of any guard or other service on which the officer to whom they are attached is employed, and will fall in at all reviews, inspections, and field days, but are exempt from other duties.

13. What arrangements are made for instructing a battalion in army signalling?

An officer as instructor, and two non-commissioned officers as instructors, are appointed to each battalion; in addition one officer and two non-commissioned officers or privates, with one supernumerary in each company, are to be specially selected as signallers, and at least one supernumerary is to be trained in order to replace men becoming non-effective.

14. How many pioneers are to be appointed to a battalion, and what trades must they be?
One pioneer serjeant, and 10 pioneers, are allowed to a battalion; the serjeant should if possible be a carpenter by trade; the others to consist of, 3 carpenters, 2 bricklayers, 1 smith, 1 mason, 1 painter, and 2 plumbers and gasfitters.

15. How are pioneers to be regarded?
As regimental artificers competent to repair barracks or other work, and to instruct men in learning a trade.

16. Under what conditions are soldiers allowed to marry?
All soldiers below the rank of serjeant must have completed seven years' service, and be in possession of one good-conduct badge before they can be placed on the married roll. The consent of the commanding officer is to be obtained before a non-commissioned officer or soldier marries, and he must explain to the soldier the inconvenience arising to married men when ordered to embark for foreign service.

17. Are married men allowed to sleep out of barracks permanently?
Not unless they have received the permission of the commanding officer to do so, and, with their wives, are of good character; such men must be regular in attending to their duties.

18. What are the civil departments of the army?
They are divided into six departments,—medical, veterinary, commissariat, chaplain's, education, and administration of justice.

DUTIES IN CAMP AND GARRISON.

1. What is meant by roster of duties?
A list to regulate the duties of officers in regiments, garrisons, and otherwise.

2. In what order is the roster regulated?
From the senior downwards.

3. At what hour and for what purpose is reveille, re[t]
and tattoo to be sounded? I [illegible]

Reveille is sounded from 5.30 a.m. in summer, to 6.30 a.m. in winter, for troops to rise, clean, and arrange their barracks, under the superintendence of the non-commisioned officers; retreat is sounded at sunset; tattoo is sounded at 10 p.m., after which no call is to be sounded except "Lights out," quarter of an hour after last post, and fire alarm or other signal, in case of a turn out of the troops.

4. What are the ordinary duties of the field officer of the day?

He is to be present at general guard mounting, visit all guards by day and night, and to turn out and take command of the piquets in case of fire, riot, or other alarm; in the morning when guards dismount he is to forward the reports of their commanders to the officer commanding the station, together with his own report, noting any irregularity if necessary: he is to be assisted by a captain of the day in large garrisons.

5. In what way are young officers to be instructed in the duties of guards?

They are to be placed on duty as supernumeraries with senior officers, by whose advice and example they are expected to obtain a knowledge of their duties.

6. In the selection of an encampment or bivouac, should the medical officer be consulted?

Yes.

7. What is the quarter guard of a regiment?

The quarter guard is usually placed at the head or to the front of the regiment in camp, and is usually commanded by a subaltern officer, with a sufficient number of men to furnish sentries to protect the front of the camp. The quarter guard has also charge of the colours.

8. What are the duties of the captain of the day in camp?

He is to superintend the cleanliness and regularity of the camp of his regiment; attend the parading of all regimental guards, visit them by day and night, and report everything extraordinary to the com-

manding officer: he is assisted by a subaltern when necessary.

9. What is the duty of the brigade adjutant of the day?
He is to assist the brigade major, and in his absence receive and execute all orders; if necessary he is to attend for orders at head-quarters.

10. Are officers or soldiers allowed to leave a camp?
They are not to do so without permission.

11. How should the people of an occupied country be encouraged to bring in supplies?
Every encouragement should be given them to send supplies to the camp, and any soldier molesting or attempting to defraud or exact anything from them is to be summarily punished.

12. By whom should foraging parties, &c., be commanded?
By a non-commissioned officer; if the party exceeds 20 men and has to march a considerable distance from camp, it is to be commanded by a subaltern officer.

13. When troops in camp receive an order to march, in what time must they stand ready to move?
In half an hour.

14. How is an officer to aid the civil power with his troops?
He is not to do so except upon the requisition of a magistrate in writing, or in cases of great and sudden emergency; the magistrate is to accompany the troops, and the officer is to remain near him. The officer is to report the disturbance immediately by telegraph to the Adjutant-General, and also report to him daily in writing the progress or completion of the service on which he is employed. A detachment under 20 files will be told off into 4 sections, above 20 files it will be told off into more than 4 sections.

15. What discretion is to be vested in an officer when aiding with troops the civil power?
All commands are to be given by him to the troops, who are not on any account to fire, except by his

word of command, he exercising a humane discretion in this respect. He is not to give orders to fire unless distinctly requested to do so by the magistrate. The officer in conjunction with the magistrate will explain to the people opposed to them that the fire of the troops will be effective, firing over the heads of a crowd having the effect of favouring the daring and guilty.

16. How should the fire of troops be conducted against a crowd?

If the officer commanding considers the fire of one or two files or of a section sufficient, he will specify the files or the section to fire; care must be taken not to fire upon persons separated from the crowd.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

1. What provision is made for the education of the soldier on entering the service?

He is to be encouraged to attend school if unable to read and write, so as to qualify himself for promotion, or other responsible position.

2. What qualification must a soldier possess for promotion to non-commissioned rank?

For promotion to corporal, he must possess a third-class certificate of education; and to the rank of serjeant, a second-class certificate; unless under special circumstances he be otherwise recommended for promotion by the commanding officer.

GYMNASTIC TRAINING.

1. What is the course of gymnastic training for officers and men?

Recruits are to commence training simultaneously with squad drill, young officers while at recruit drill are to be trained with the squads; an hour and a half, or, with recruit drill, one hour daily will be sufficient for the first month, the recruits are then to be placed in an advanced class for a second and third month. In addition every trained soldier may be required to go through an annual course for one month.

2. State how running drill is to be practised.
   The men are to be exercised once a day, commencing at 300 yards, increasing up to 1000 yards; at the end of six weeks they are to practise running on alternate days with arms and accoutrements, the pace not to exceed six miles an hour. The men must have previously gone through the preliminary practice.
3. What is the object of gymnastic training for a drilled soldier?
   To strengthen him in his duties, and enable him to cover 1000 or more yards of ground at a rapid pace and find him in good wind and able to use his bayonet efficiently.
4. Are officers to be instructed in fencing?
   Young officers on joining are to be put through a course of fencing if there is a gymnasium at the station; all other officers are to be encouraged to practise during leisure hours.
5. Is swimming to be taught as a military duty?
   Yes, at all stations where facilities exist.

DRESS AND EQUIPMENT.

1. When are officers to appear in uniform?
   On all occasions when on duty in camp and quarters. Officers on leave are to have their uniforms with them.
2. State the dress of officers when attending courts-martial.
   Officers will as a rule attend general courts-martial in review order;—district or garrison, in marching order;—regimental, in drill order.
3. How should the sash, &c., be worn?
   Sash.—Diagonally over the left shoulder and over the sword-belt with the tunic, and with the scarlet patrol-jacket when the chaco is worn.
   Pouch-belt.—Diagonally over the left shoulder by officers of mounted corps on duty and on parade; the staff, in undress, will wear it on duty and on parade.
   Sword-belt.—Over the tunic by all officers except

general staff and others, and officers of rifle regiments; over the blue frock-coat and under all jackets, except the infantry scarlet patrol-jacket when worn with the chaco.

Sword and sword-knot.—When the sword-belt is worn over the tunic or frock-coat, and the sword is hooked up, the edge must be turned to the rear; sword-knots to be twisted round the hilt.

Scabbards.—To be hooked up when the waist-belt is worn over the tunic or frock-coat, but carried in the left hand by all other officers.

Sabretache.—In the field may be worn on the belt, or attached to the saddle by staff and mounted officers of infantry.

Spurs.—If worn with trousers, straps are also to be worn.

Trinkets.—Watch chains and trinkets are not to be worn outside the uniform.

4. What dress is to be worn by infantry officers at levées, balls, &c.?

Full dress, with dress sash, trousers, and sword-belt.

5. When are leather leggings to be worn by dismounted officers of infantry?

On all occasions when the men parade in them.

6. Describe the different dress orders for officers of infantry.

Review-order.—Full dress, horse furniture for mounted officers, complete, to be worn when the Sovereign is present, for Royal escorts and guards of honour, at all State ceremonies, and otherwise when specially ordered.

Marching-order.—Same as Review-order, but with scarlet patrol-jackets instead of tunics. Horse furniture for mounted officers, without saddle-cloth, to be worn on the line of march, at route marching, in the field, and on other occasions when specially ordered.

Field-day-order.—Same as Marching-order, to be used generally for summer field-days, divisional and brigade drills.

Drill-order.—Undress (patrol-jackets) to be used at ordinary drills.

Mess-order.—Shell-jacket, waistcoat, and red-striped trousers, to be worn at mess on all ordinary occasions when not on duty.

Officers wearing mess waistcoats open in front will wear white collars and black neckties. Officers on duty will wear the jacket hooked or buttoned up at mess, and will wear swords. Mounted officers will wear spurs.

The scarlet patrol has been allowed to fall into disuse.

7. Describe the dress to be worn by infantry soldiers.

Review-order.—Tunics and chacos; no packs or valises, unless specially ordered.

Marching-order.—Serge frocks and chacos, packs or valises, complete kit and equipment.

Field-day-order.—Serge frocks and chacos; no packs or valises, unless specially ordered.

Drill-order.—Serge frocks, forage caps.

8. As a general rule, how will infantry turn out for daily parade?

In marching order, subject to variation by the commanding officer.

9. How are soldiers' regimental necessaries to be identified?

Every article capable of receiving a mark is to be marked with the owner's name and number, the number of the corps to which he belongs, and the date of delivery.

10. What are squad bags?

Bags for the purpose of relieving the soldier from carrying a complete kit on the line of march or in the field. Squad bags are not applicable to India.

11. When are officers commanding corps to make the annual inspection of equipments in their charge?

Between the 1st November and 1st January.

12. When soldiers are transferred from one company to another, are their arms and accoutrements to be transferred with them?

Yes.

13. Are guards and escorts in aid of the civil power to be provided with ammunition?
Yes, the supply is to be collected on their return from duty.

14. How are regiments moving from one station to another to be provided with ammunition?
They will take such quantity as will provide a sufficient guard with 20 rounds.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

1. When staff officers are granted leave of absence, what provision is to be made for the discharge of their duties?
A substitute must be appointed, and the general officer in recommending the leave is to certify that such substitute is competent to discharge the required duty.

2. When are officers to be present with their corps after leave of absence?
On the day their leave terminates.

3. How long must a sub-lieutenant serve before he can be allowed leave of absence?
Ten months.

4. Are officers allowed to quit the kingdom?
Except on duty or to join their regiment, officers are not allowed to quit the kingdom without the special permission of Her Majesty.

5. What is requisite before a soldier can obtain furlough?
He must be dismissed his drills, his kit must be complete, he must be out of debt, and of good character.

6. When must a soldier on furlough rejoin his corps?
Before tattoo on the day his leave expires; should no satisfactory explanation be given in case of non-appearance he will be reported as a deserter.

BARRACKS, DEPÔTS, AND HOSPITALS.

1. When troops arrive at barracks, how are same to be inspected?
The commanding officer with the officers of engineer and commissariat departments will cause all buildings, &c., to be inspected by a captain or other

officer, and the quartermaster with the troops will be held responsible for their safe custody.

2. How often are the barrack rooms to be inspected?
Every morning by an officer, and once a week by a medical officer. During the first week in every month, by the officer commanding the troops in barracks,—or an officer not under the rank of captain deputed by him, will make a general inspection of the barrack buildings, and stores, in possession of the troops.

3. Under whose supervision is ammunition issued or returned into store?
A commissioned officer is to be present on such occasion.

4. How often is ammunition in regimental stores to be inspected?
Once a month by the commanding officer.

5. Are strangers to be admitted in barracks?
Their indiscriminate admission is prohibited.

6. How will regimental officers take choice of quarters?
According to the date of the regimental appointments to their respective ranks, and not according to the date of their army commissions.

7. What rules attach to quarters of absent officers?
Officers detached on duty or obtaining leave of absence for a period not exceeding one month, are to retain their rooms in barracks; if absent for a longer time, they will be handed over to the charge of the commissary at the time he leaves.

8. State the duties of regimental staff officers at depôts.
They will extend their duties to the attached depôt, the adjutant supervising the instruction of recruits, &c.; the paymaster will have charge of the attestation of the entire regiment to which the depôt belongs; the quartermaster will have charge of stores, and keep the books and returns of the depôt.

9. What are the duties of a captain commanding a depôt?
He will keep the depôt books, records, &c., under the supervision of the lieutenant-colonel commanding, assisted by a depôt orderly-room clerk.

10. How are military hospitals distinguished, and under whose authority are they to be placed?

They are to be organized as general hospitals, or station or field hospitals, and placed under the supreme authority of general officers commanding, or of a governor or commandant specially appointed.

11. By whom are hospital orderlies to be provided with passes for carrying parcels?

The senior non-commissioned officer can sign them in the absence of higher authority.

12. When is a medical officer to attend parade?

At inspection parades by general officers commanding, at other parades he will not be required, unless professionally, and it will suffice if he remain within call in case his services be suddenly demanded.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS, MARCHES, ETC.

1. At what hours should troops march?

All marches should commence as early in the morning as practicable; troops should move at daybreak, and even before then in sultry weather.

2. What is to be done after a march by the officers in respect of the billets, and by the men as to their arms and appointments?

The officers are personally to visit the billets of the men, the men are also to have their arms and appointments in proper order before the evening parade.

3. After the day's march, what inspection of the troops is required?

An evening parade is on no account to be dispensed with if the weather permits.

4. What precaution is to be observed in case of alarm at quarters?

An alarm post or place of assembly is to be centrally established, and the troops made acquainted with it.

5. How are the billets of the officers and men to be regulated?

The officers are to be quartered as near as possible to their men, and the men of each company as far as possible kept together.

6. When soldiers on the march are quartered in barracks where there may be no accommodation for the officers accompanying the troops, what arrangements should be made by those officers?

Billets should be drawn by them *en route*, as their hotel expenses will not be allowed.

7. Are soldiers in small parties or singly to pay for their billets?

Yes, the commanding officer is to see that they are so provided, and non-commissioned officers in charge of parties, and soldiers travelling singly, will be held responsible for payment of their billets before leaving.

8. In case of troops proceeding to a military station on temporary duty, how are they to be provided with quarters and rations?

They are to be attached to the troops of the station for same.

9. To whom and what report is to be made by the commander of a rear guard at the close of the day's march?

He is to report all occurrences that have come under his notice to the commander of the column.

10. What should be done by an officer commanding a body of troops under order to move, to ensure a supply of rations to his men?

Immediately on receiving the order to march, he is to forward a notice to the district controller.

11. When an armed party of more than 20 men proceeds on any duty, how is it to be commanded?

By an officer.

12. When is a medical officer to accompany troops?

When they are composed of 200 men or upwards. On particular occasions, as when moving coastwise, a party of 50 men is to be so accompanied.

13 Are his travelling expenses to be allowed?
Yes.

14. How are the orders for the march of troops to be conveyed, and by whom?
Routes are issued by the Quartermaster-General, the receipt of which must be acknowledged by return of post.

15. Are single officers proceeding without troops to be provided with routes?
No.

16. In cases of extreme emergency, and a non-commissioned officer or soldier has to be sent without a route, what should be done?
A covering route should be immediately applied for to the Quartermaster-General through the general officer commanding the district.

17. In case of any delay in the arrival of an officer at his post, what is done?
The commanding officer of the regiment or station is to make a special report of it to the Adjutant-General.

18. In case no army transport is available when a corps moves on home service, what is to be done?
Commanding officers may impress wagons for the conveyance of baggage. They should apply to the nearest police station for information.

19. When the baggage is not unloaded at night, how is it to be protected?
The wagons are to be parked in as small a space as possible, and placed under the charge of sentries.

20. By whom should the proper fitting of the men's boots be looked to?
By the commanding officer and captains of companies.

MOVEMENTS BY RAILWAY.

1. When troops move by railway, what information is to be given to the railway authorities?
A statement of the number of officers, men, &c., is to be furnished by a staff officer or the commanding

officer to the station-master, one day before the departure of the troops.

2. Under whose charge will the baggage in a train be placed?

The officers' servants will accompany it as a guard.

3. At what rate is baggage to be conveyed by railway?

Twopence per ton per mile.

4. State what is to be done by officers claiming to be charged at reduced rates on railways.

They must produce to the booking clerks an order from their commanding officers or higher authority entitling them to the exemption.

EMBARKATION AND DISEMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

1. What inspection of troops is necessary before embarking?

They must be inspected by the officer commanding the district as to their efficiency and equipment, and also by the principal medical officer of the division or district as to their physical fitness for duty abroad.

2. State some of the arrangements required to be made for embarking troops in transports.

From 2 to 3 tons is allowed per man embarking, and about 8 tons for a horse; the height between decks should be 7 feet. The necessary ammunition, baggage, and stores, and, if possible, the transport animals should accompany the battalion and be complete in one ship. The troops will be inspected by an officer of the Quartermaster-General's department, and embarked under his superintendence.

3. Has any special requirement to be made in respect of the men's boots on embarking?

Special care should be taken that every man is supplied with two pairs, in good and serviceable order, so as to be ready for the line of march on landing.

4. Who will arrange the cabin accommodation for officers, and by what rule are same appropriated?
   The captain of the ship will determine the cabins to be allotted according to the seniority of army rank.
5. In what part of the ship should the arms be placed?
   Where they are least likely to suffer from rust, and be easily accessible for inspection, drill, or sudden emergency.
6. What amount of ammunition is to be placed on board for the use of the troops, and who is responsible for same?
   Sixty rounds per rifle are usually embarked. Before the ship sails, commanding officers are to ascertain whether the ammunition has been properly stored in the magazine of the ship.
7. Where are the men's pouches to be placed?
   In the magazine.
8. How should the baggage of troops be marked?
   Every article is to be legibly marked in paint, with the designation of the corps and the nature of the contents, if regimental property; if the personal property of officers or men, or of their families, with the rank, name, and corps of the owner. Explosive articles, as lucifer matches, &c., must not be carried with baggage.
9. What is to be done to ascertain the state of health of the soldiers' families embarking?
   They are to be inspected by the medical officer.
10. Under whose superintendence are the troops to embark?
    That of the general or other officer commanding at the station.
11. To whom does an officer apply when required to proceed to a station without troops at the public expense?

If at home he will apply to the Adjutant-General, if abroad, to the general officer commanding, and await orders.

12. Who commands and is responsible for the discipline of troops embarked on board ship, other than a ship of war or troopship?

The senior combatant officer doing duty with the troops, to whatever arm of the service he may belong.

13. At what hour must troops parade on board ship?

At 10 a.m.

14. When are troops to be medically inspected on board ship?

Daily at morning parade, or other convenient time, by a medical officer. The sick are to be separated from those in health as much as possible.

15. What communication must be made with the military authorities when troops arrive at a station?

The officers commanding are to communicate with the general or other officer of the station; if junior to him, they will report personally.

16. When troops arrive at their destination, by whom are arrangements to be made for their disembarkation?

A staff officer will immediately visit the ship by command of the general or other officer, and make the necessary arrangements.

RECRUITING, AND DISCHARGE OF SOLDIERS.

1. Under what authority are soldiers enlisted?

Acts of Parliament.

2. By whom are soldiers to be enlisted?

Only by non-commissioned officers, or, if necessary, privates in addition. Married men are not to be employed unless by special authority.

3. Must soldiers, authorized to enlist, be in uniform at the time an enlistment takes place?

Yes.

4. Under what conditions may a soldier be discharged?

At the expiration of his agreement, by purchase, through sickness, and by sentence of court-martial duly confirmed.

CORRESPONDENCE, BOOKS.

1. When troops are engaged on active service, to whom are officers in command to address their despatches?
To the Secretary of State for War.

2. In addressing correspondence to the undermentioned departments, insert opposite to each the matters having special reference to such departments.
Adjutant-General.—*Discipline, duties, personal and general efficiency, intended for submission to the Commander-in-Chief, except those relating to special departments.*
Quartermaster-General.—*Strategical and topographical subjects, movements and quartering of troops, canteens, cooking, and army signalling.*
Military Secretary.—*Direct commissions, appointments, promotions, exchanges, decorations, &c.*
Director-General of Military Education.—*Instruction and examination of officers for promotion, &c.*
Director of Artillery Stores.—*Munitions of war and stores, if same cannot be settled locally.*
Director of Supplies and Transports.—*Food, forage, transport, &c., if same cannot be settled locally.*
Director of Clothing.—*Clothing and necessaries.*
Inspector-General of Fortifications.—*Construction, repair, &c., of barracks, fortifications, &c.*
Financial Secretary.—*Pay of officers and men.*
Commissariat Department.—*Demands for supplies and equipments, &c., and local correspondence as to provisions, fuel, &c.*

3. State how official letters are to be written.
They are to be written on foolscap paper with a margin, headed with the name, rank, and corps of the writer, and to whom addressed. They are to refer to one subject only, and paragraphs to be numbered. The rank and corps of the officer to be added after his signature.

4. To whom are applications of regimental officers, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, to be in the first instance submitted?
   In the case of regimental officers, to their commanding officer. Applications from non-commissioned officers and soldiers are to be made personally through their captains to the commanding officer.
5. When are the books of a corps to be produced?
   At the inspection of the regiment, and such other time as may be necessary.
6. Name the books to be kept by a company.
   Order book, ledger, pay and mess sheet, and company messing book, balance and cash account sheet, defaulter book, and savings-bank ledger.
7. By whom are the company books to be kept?
   By the captain, or in his absence by the officer having the care and payment of the company.
8. What books are to be taken by a regiment on active field service?
   Only such as may be absolutely necessary.

MILITARY LAW.

GENERAL APPLICATION.

1. On what authority is military law and court-martial procedure based?
On the Mutiny Act and Articles of War.

2. By whom is the Mutiny Act constituted?
It is renewed every 12 months by Act of Parliament, and is the legal authority for the maintenance of a standing army.

3. What persons are subject to the Mutiny Act and the Articles of War made in pursuance of it?
Commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, warrant officers, those employed in the recruiting service, pensioners receiving allowances, those hired to be employed in the Royal Artillery, commissariat, and other departments; the permanent staff of the militia, yeomanry, and volunteer forces; and those receiving pay during preliminary training, or those who having volunteered their services are called out for duty by the military authorities.—*Mutiny Act, clause 2.*

4. By whom are provost marshals appointed, and what are their duties?
Provost marshals are appointed by the general commanding to preserve order and discipline among troops in the field and on the line of march: they are to take charge of prisoners, and punish on the spot those committing breaches of good order and discipline, in accordance with the order of the commander of the forces in the field.

COMPOSITION OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

5. For how long after entering the army is an officer to attend courts-martial, and before being nominated [illegible]r of same?

2. When is an officer considered to be competent to become a member of a court-martial?

When the commanding officer shall deem him perfectly able to perform so important a duty.

3. State the numbers of officers required to constitute the various kinds of courts-martial.

A general court-martial will consist of from 5 to 9 commissioned officers, according to the station where the court is held; each must have held a commission for three years. A district or garrison court-martial will consist of from 3 to 7 commissioned officers. A regimental or detachment court-martial may consist of 3, but should consist of 5 commissioned officers. A detachment general court-martial is to consist of not less than 3 commissioned officers.

4. Describe the powers of the several kinds of courts-martial.

General court-martial is only to be held in aggravated cases, when death, penal servitude, or other severe sentence may be pronounced against any officer or soldier; in case of sentence of death two-thirds of the officers of the court must concur.

District or garrison court-martial has the like powers of a general court-martial to sentence a soldier, but has no power to try a commissioned officer or pass sentence of death or penal servitude.

Regimental or detachment court-martial has power to sentence a soldier to corporal punishment, imprisonment, or forfeiture of pay.

Detachment general court-martial has the same powers as a general court-martial, but no sentence of such court shall be executed until the general commanding the army of which such detachment or portion forms part shall have approved and confirmed the same.

5. What is a drum-head court-martial?

A court-martial held on the line of march to inflict summary and immediate punishment on a soldier.

6. Of what rank should the members of a court-martial be composed for the trial of an officer?

It should be composed of officers of equal, if not superior rank to the prisoner.

7. What is a court of enquiry?

A board of officers assembled to assist an officer in command in arriving at a correct conclusion on any subject; it is not to be considered as a judicial body, and the members are not to be sworn.

8. State the composition of a court of enquiry or board of officers.

It may consist of any number of members, but its composition must be regulated by the convening officer: 3 members, with the senior as president, will in ordinary cases be sufficient.

9. In the case of a member of the militia, yeomanry, or volunteer forces, being tried by court-martial, how would the court be constituted?

It would be composed of officers of that service to which the member belonged—thus a volunteer would be tried by volunteer officers only.

COURT-MARTIAL PROCEDURE.

1. State the form of proceedings at a general court-martial.

PROCEEDINGS OF A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL held at
on the day of 18
by order of Commanding
Dated the day of 18 .

PRESIDENT.

_____ _____ _____

MEMBERS.

Rank.	*Name.*	*Regiment.*
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

_____Deputy Judge Advocate.

_____At o'clock the court opens.

— *Rank. Name. Regiment,*]
ht in a prisoner before the court.

The order for convening the court and the warrants appointing the president and the deputy (or officiating) judge advocate are read.

The names of the president and members of the court are read over in the hearing of the prisoner, and they severally answer to their names.

The prisoner is asked by the president if he objects to be tried by him or any of the members.

His objection is allowed or not, as the case may be.

The president, members, and judge advocate are then sworn.

The prisoner is then arraigned upon the charge, and asked if he is guilty or not guilty.

Each question is to be answered.

2. How may a prisoner plead to a charge?

He may plead guilty or not guilty. Should he refuse to answer, a plea of not guilty is to be recorded; but if he pleads guilty, the court will explain the advantages he forfeits thereby.

3. How should charges be framed?

They should be rendered specific in names, dates, and places; the regimental number of the prisoner should be inserted, but all unnecessary details avoided.

4. After a prisoner has deen found guilty, what particulars are to be obtained concerning him before sentence is passed?

The court is to enquire into and record any previous conviction; also his age, date of attestation, and service. His general character, the possession of any medals, good conduct badges, or other honorary rewards, is also to be considered; the information is to be given, if possible, by a commissioned officer.

5. May any number of prisoners be tried together for an offence committed collectively?

Yes; but the plea, defence, finding, and sentence must be recorded separately. When more than one are tried separately by the same court-martial, the court is in all cases to be resworn at the commencement of each trial, and the proceedings of each trial are to be conducted and recorded separately.

6. May a non-commissioned officer be reprimanded by sentence of court-martial?
   No; such a sentence is only applicable to commissioned officers.

7. For what period may a soldier be imprisoned?
   For ordinary offences, six months; for offences of an aggravated character imprisonment may, under the provisions of the Articles of War, be awarded to the extent of, but not exceeding, two years. The locality and climate must in all cases be considered.

8. When a soldier deserts, how is same to be made known?
   Commanding officers at home and abroad are to transmit to the *Editor of the Police Gazette, Police Court, Bow Street, London*, a descriptive report of the deserter on War Office Form 88.

9. Specify the crimes punishable with death.
   Any person, subject to the Mutiny Act, who shall begin, excite, cause, or join any mutiny or sedition in any of Her Majesty's forces; or shall not endeavour to suppress same and give information thereof; or shall give intelligence to, or misbehave himself before, any enemy; or give or induce to give up any garrison or post; or desert or attempt to desert; or improperly leave or sleep on his post; or strike or offer violence to a superior officer; all and every person so offending is liable to suffer death, or other punishment as by a court-martial shall be awarded. —*Mutiny Act, clause* 15.

ELEMENTS OF TACTICS.

DEFINITIONS.

1. Explain the meaning of base of operations and line of operations.

Base of operations, is the frontier line, town, or district on which an army relies for succour and its supplies during a campaign.

Line of operations, is the line by which an army advances from its base with the object of meeting the enemy.

2. How is the theatre of war defined?

The whole area of country in any part of which hostile armies can operate and come into collision with each other.

3. What are strategical and tactical points?

A strategical point is one which will strengthen a line of operations; a tactical point is a point on a field of battle impeding the advance of an enemy or facilitating your attack.

4. Name some of the principles and maxims of war.

To place the several parts of an army in such position that they may be able to support each other; facility of concentration; ability to collect a larger force at a given point than your enemy is able to oppose to it; to operate on the communications of your enemy without exposing your own; never abandon a line of communication from over confidence; always operate on interior lines.

5. What are the moral agents in war?

The character and skill of commanders; the elation, emulation, or depression of the soldiers; stratagems; means of obtaining and distributing informa-

TACTICAL UNITS.

1. State the tactical units of the three arms.
   That of the infantry is the company; cavalry, the squadron; artillery, the battery.

2. What is meant by a line of columns, mass of columns, and line of columns at deploying intervals?
   Line of columns is formed with the battalions in quarter column in line with each other at 30 paces (12 paces at inspections) interval; mass of columns is formed with the battalions successively in rear of each other at 30 paces distance; line of columns at deploying intervals is formed with the columns in line, but at deploying interval and 30 paces from each other.

3. In what formations does a regiment of cavalry move?
   In line, column of squadrons, column of troops, column of fours, column of sections, column of half-sections.

4. Into what tactical formations is a regiment of cavalry divided for purposes of manœuvring?
   Into four squadrons of two troops each. Cavalry also move in fours, sections, or half-sections, having a front of 8 (4 front-rank men and 4 rear-rank men), 4 and 2 respectively.

5. How is a battery divided for purposes of manœuvring?
   Into two half-batteries of three guns each, and into three divisions of two guns each; each gun with its wagon forms a subdivision. In column of half-batteries, or divisions, each half-battery or division moves at wheeling distance; in column of subdivisions, 19 yards is allowed from leader's head to leader's head, including 4 yards between nose and muzzle; in column of route each gun and wagon moves at a distance of 4 yards from each other.

6. What space does an infantry soldier, horse, and gun occupy in line?
   A soldier on foot in line occupies 2 feet, a horse 1 yard, a gun 19 yards.

FUNCTIONS AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE THREE ARMS.

1. How is a battalion organized for tactical purposes?
   It is divided into companies, double companies, and half-battalions, which enable it to assume such formations as may be necessary both for attack or defence.

2. What is the usual daily marching distance of infantry?
   From 12 to 15 miles; the state of the roads in all cases determines the rate of marching. In concentrating at a given point a body of troops, the distance to be passed over must be regulated by the obstacles likely to be met with on the line of march, and the marches arranged accordingly.

3. At what rate do cavalry and artillery march?
   Including halts and on fair roads, cavalry and horse artillery march at the rate of five miles an hour; field artillery at four miles an hour.

4. Suppose a battalion of eight companies, each of 120 rank and file, a squadron of 150 rank and file, and a field battalion of six guns, what space would such a force occupy in line and column of route, giving the data on which to calculate same?
   In line as follows:—
   Battalion, 8 companies × 60 files = 960 feet + for officers and colours, 24 feet = 328 yards.
   Squadron, 3 feet per horse = 75 yards.
   Battery, 6 guns with intervals of 19 yards, 5 × 19 = 95 yards.
   Total 328 + 75 + 95 + 53 for intervals = 521 yards.
   In column of route:—
   Battalion in column of fours, 328 yards.
   Squadron in column of sections, 150 yards.
   Battery in column of route, 6 guns with 6 wagons each, 15 yards with 4 yards intervals = 12 × 15 + 11 × 4 = 224 yards.

5. In what formation does a battery of artillery move, giving the number of guns in each formation?

Line	6 guns	6 wagons.
Column of half-batteries	3 „	3 „
Column of divisions	2 „	2 „
Column of subdivisions..	1 „	1 „

In column of route, each gun is followed in succession by its wagon.

6. State the nature of ground most favourable for the employment of the three arms.

Undulations of ground, hedges, and farm buildings afford protection for an advance of infantry; cavalry should be screened if possible by elevated ground, with level ground for an advance; elevated positions are the best for artillery with cover or soft ground in front.

7. In an attack, what should be the object of the formation of the troops?

They should be so arranged as to develope the most destructive fire compatible with facility of movement, and at the same time offer the least possible target to the enemy.

8. When a division is formed for attack, how are the several arms disposed?

The formation will depend greatly on the nature of the ground, and will consist of a first and second line and a reserve with cavalry and artillery on the flanks and between the intervals formed by the infantry as the requirements of the attack will admit.

9. State some of the principles to be observed by cavalry in an attack.

If required to attack other cavalry it should if possible anticipate such attack, and advance to meet it; in no case should cavalry await to be attacked by hostile cavalry; the opportunity for charging should be watched for, and be sudden and swift in its execution; a reserve should always be formed, and, if necessary, scouts should be used. Cavalry should not be used against steady infantry except in cases of surprise. Against artillery, cavalry should seek to attack it in flank.

[illegible] the shell projectiles used by field batteries, and they are employed against troops.

Common shell,—filled with powder, used against troops in masses, artillery, intrenchments, and buildings.

Shrapnel shell,—filled with bullets, used against troops in line, or open order, and against artillery if seeking to kill men and horses; also against troops protected by cover so as to burst over them.

Segment shell,—filled with powder, and made so as to burst in segments, used against troops protected by cover.

The range for these shells is from 1000 to 3000 yards. Each shell is in a cylindrical form, with a pointed head.

DISPOSITIONS FOR ATTACK OR DEFENCE.

1. What points should be observed by a commander in making dispositions for an attack?

   That the attacking force is sufficiently supported in the event of its being successful, or if repulsed to cover its retreat; that the utmost fire may be developed by the attacking force; that the instructions to the several officers, the object of the attack, and the movements to be carried out, be rendered as distinct as possible, and that the whole force be utilized.

2. If a company of 50 file be extended for attack at four paces interval, what would be the length of the line?

   About 200 paces, or 150 yards.

3. At what distance should a column be deployed when opposed to artillery fire?

   About 2000 to 2500 yards.

4. What distance should be allowed for random and aimed infantry fire?

   About 1200 yards for the former, and 600 yards for the latter.

5. How should the final assault be conducted?

   Should the enemy's position be tenaciously held, an advance by rushes must be made at every 30 yards, the reserves moving close up to the attacking line, so that at the final assault the utmost support may be given in forcing the position of the enemy.

6. Before an assault by infantry is made, how should the artillery be utilized?

The fire of the artillery should be so directed as to disorganize and distract the enemy.

7. How should cavalry be employed during an advance?

It should be so disposed as to prevent the troops in the advanced lines being scattered by the enemy's cavalry.

8. How may a flank battalion be disposed to prevent surprise from an enemy's cavalry during an advance?

The whole or part of the companies should move in echelon.

DISPOSITIONS ON THE MARCH.

1. Illustrate by means of a sketch the disposition of an advanced guard on the march composed of one battalion, two squadrons, four guns, and detachments of engineers and ambulance, giving the distances between the respective parts.

2. What considerations should determine the distances between the several portions of an advanced guard?

The position of the enemy, the nature of the country, the object of the commander in the advance, whether to attack immediately or reconnoitre the position of the enemy.

3. Suppose a division of 10,000 men on the march, what would be the numbers and composition of the main body?

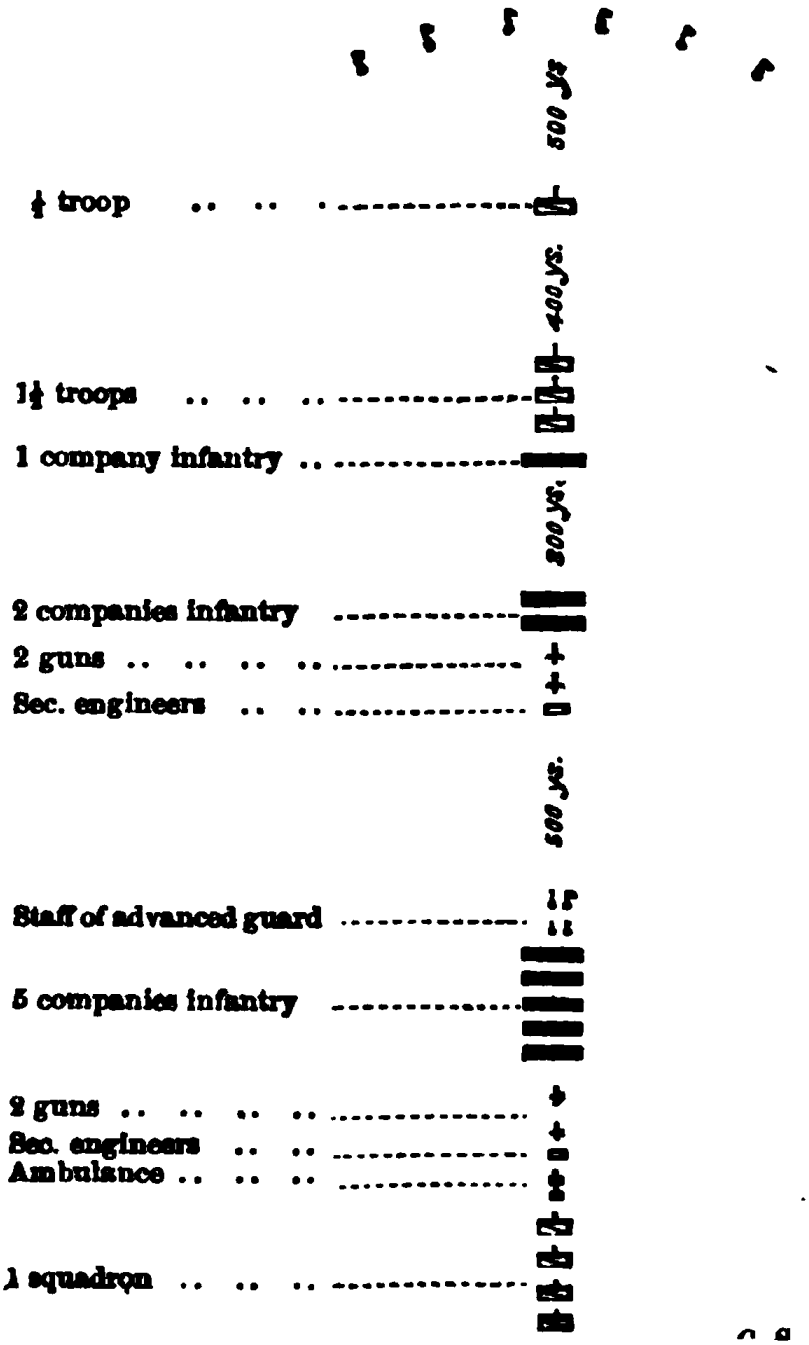
It would be composed of about 7000 men, and include the general staff, six battalions of infantry, the remainder of the cavalry not employed in the advanced and rear guards, two batteries, small-arm ammunition and tool carts, infantry and artillery reserve ammunition column, ambulance and field hospital, baggage, commissariat train, and military police.

TACTICAL POSITIONS, PASSAGE OF STREAMS.

1. How should a village be prepared for defence, and how attacked?

Buildings and houses outside the exterior line of a village should receive special attention for defence,

Advanced Guard of a Division.



and be blocked by abattis, and the ground cleared in front; barricades should also be erected at the entrances to the village; should no citadel exist, a church or other large building should be so utilized. For the attack of a village, artillery should invariably be employed, not only to reduce the fire of the defence, but to remove obstructions afforded by buildings; the attack should in any case obtain possession of some isolated building, so as to screen its advance and also maintain a fire under cover and previous to the assault; working parties should be with the attack, so as to intrench any position won; in the assault, feint attacks should be made at the points not intended to be forced.

2. What should be done to render houses useful in a defence?

The windows and doors should be barricaded up to 6 feet high, with boxes or casks filled with earth, or sand bags, and loopholed. Ditches should be cut outside the doors and windows, the stairs removed, and the upper floor loopholed. The ground in front should be cleared so as to prevent cover for the enemy.

3. Name some of the points to be observed in the attack and defence of a wood.

Tactical formations cannot be carried out. For the defence, the strength of the force holding it should be concealed; it may be easily strengthened; it should be carefully examined before being occupied; the defence of the border line is the most important. For attack a strong artillery fire should be opened, so as to effect a lodgment; supports must move close up to attacking line; troops must be reformed before issuing from a wood.

4. State the mode of crossing streams in the face of an enemy.

The most unguarded points must be noted, and feints made to cross at several places, the true point of crossing being so concealed that a passage may be forced before the enemy can recover from his surprise. The crossing may be effected by a flying bridge or by boats, or by forcing a passage over a permanent bridge.

MEASURES FOR OBTAINING INFORMATION AND SECURITY.

1. How may information be obtained concerning an enemy in the field?

   By means of reconnoitring parties, questioning the inhabitants, spies, prisoners, and deserters.

2. Should a patrol or reconnoitring party be enabled to observe an enemy on the march, how may his numbers be ascertained?

   The time occupied in the passing of portions of the several arms should be noted, also their breadth of front, and rate of marching.

3. What points should be noted when reconnoitring an enemy's outpost?

   Whether they are posted on covered ground, or otherwise, or intrenched, if vigilance is observed, the strength and composition of the outposts, supports, and main body.

ORGANIZATION OF ARMIES FOR TACTICAL PURPOSES.

1. Specify in detail the staff of a brigade and division.

   Brigade—
   - 1 Major-General commanding.
   - 1 Brigade-Major.
   - 1 Aide-de-Camp.
   - 1 Commissary.
   - 1 Staff clerk.

   Division—
   - 1 Lieutenant-General commanding.
   - 2 Aides-de-Camp.
   - 2 Assistant Adjutant-Gen. and Quartermaster-Gen.
   - 1 Deputy Assistant Adjt.-Gen. or Qrmstr.-Gen.
   - 1 Lieutenant-Colonel R.A.
   - 1 Adjutant R.A.
   - 1 Lieutenant-Colonel R.E.
   - 1 Adjutant R.E.
   - 1 Assistant Commissary-General
   - 1 Principal Medical Officer . .
   - 1 Chaplain . . . . . .
   - 1 Provost Marshal. . . . .
   - 6 Staff Clerks.

2. State the composition of a division, giving the details as far as possible of the several arms.

	Offi.	Men.	Totl.
Divisional staff	10	6	16
Infantry—2 brigades—			
6 line battalions and staff	196	6452	6648
1 battalion Rifles	31	1066	1097
Cavalry—1 regiment	27	623	650
Artillery—2 16-pr. batteries, 1 9-pr. battery	21	547	568
Engineers—one company	6	186	192
One infantry and artillery reserve ammunition column	6	206	212
Military police—1 troop	2	73	75
Commissariat	10	113	123
Medical—			
Veterinary	2	21	23
Chaplains	2	2	4
Total	313	9295	9608
Horses—			
Officers' chargers		276	
Troop		1239	
Transport		572	
			2087
Guns			18
General service wagons, including tents, &c.			117
Small-arm carts			126

3. State the composition of an army corps, with the number of battalions, regiments, &c.

An army corps is composed of—

21 battalions of infantry.
6 regiments of cavalry.
15 batteries of artillery.
4 companies of engineers.
4 infantry and artillery reserve ammunition columns.
1 troop, pontoon train.
½ telegraph troop.
4 troops military police.

4. What is the proportion of the three arms on active service?

About three guns and one-fourth of cavalry per 1000 combatants.

5. Into what divisions is the commissariat department (formerly control) divided?

Commissariat and transport department.

Ordnance store department.

FIELD AND PERMANENT FORTIFICATIONS.

DEFINITIONS, ETC.

1. Give the meaning of bastion, redan, command, revetment, zig-zag, epaulment.

Bastion.—A work of two faces and two flanks constructed at the salient angle of a fortification.

Redan.—A field work of two faces to protect bridges, &c.

Command.—The height of a work above the ground or other works, and enabling it to fire at an enemy.

Revetment.—The support given to the earth thrown up in a fortification, and formed of masonry, gabions, sand bags, &c.

Zig-zag.—Trenches made during a siege in a zig-zag form to prevent their being enfiladed.

Epaulment.—A parapet on the flank of a battery to protect the gunners, usually made of filled gabions or facines.

2. What are abattis, gabions, facines, and for what purposes are they used?

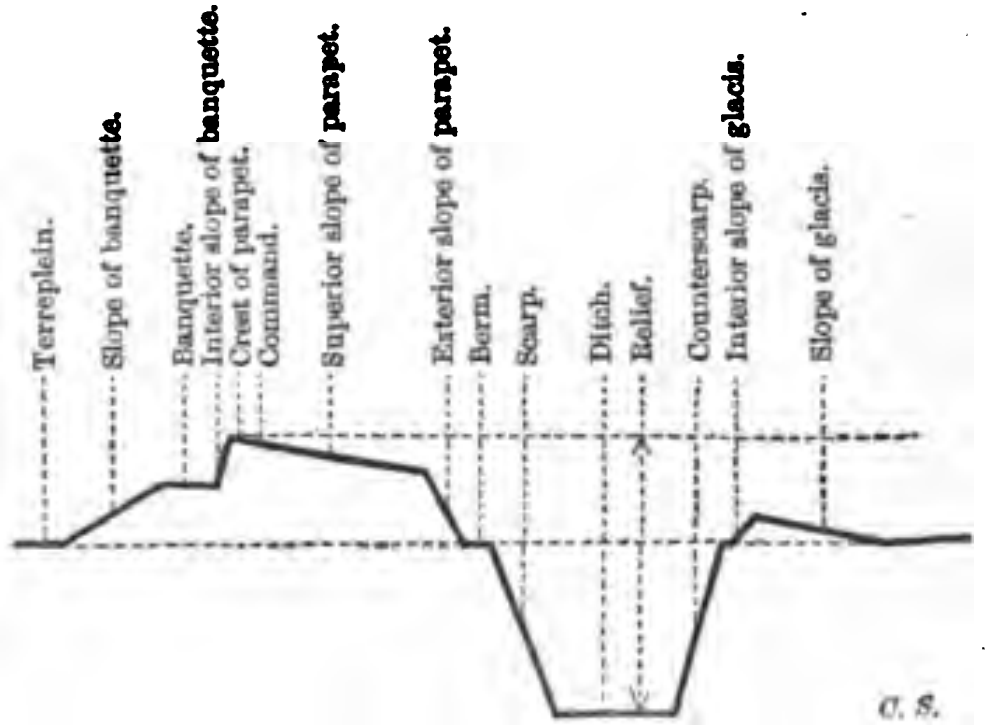
Abattis.—Pointed limbs and branches of trees placed within musketry range of a fortress, and so placed as to obstruct the advance of a hostile force.

Gabions.—Cylinders of coarse wickerwork open at both ends, 3 feet high and 2 feet in diameter, used when filled with earth to strengthen batteries. Iron gabions are sometimes used.

Facines.—Of brushwood 18 feet long and 9 inches in diameter, used for revetting the interior slopes of works and to form foundations for roads on marshy ground.

3. Illustrate by means of a sketch the profile of a work having a parapet, ditch, &c., placing the terms used, posite each part of the work.

Profile of a Fortification.



4. What is the meaning of a sap, flying sap, sap-roller?

Sap.—A trench made by sappers under fire when besieging a place, and formed by gabions filled with earth to protect the working party.

Flying sap.—Formed when the enemy's fire admits of the work being proceeded with rapidly.

Sap-rollers.—Large cylinders or gabions placed at the heads of saps to protect the men from the enemy's fire.

5. Give the meaning of direct, indirect, oblique, enfilade, reverse, and vertical fire.

Fire is *direct* when it strikes a visible object right in front; *indirect*, when the object is invisible from the firing point; *oblique*, when it strikes the object in front, but not at right angles; *enfilade*, when the fire is directed along the crest of a parapet or line of troops; *reverse*, when it is directed against the rear of a work or line of troops; *vertical*, when a high angle of elevation is attained, such as that afforded by mortars and howitzers.

6. What is the meaning of defilade?

The arrangement of works so as to afford cover to a defender from the effects of commanding ground.

7. How should a profile be set up to enable workmen to form a parapet, and guide them in the excavation of their work?

Strong pickets should be driven into the ground to mark the angles of the work, and slips of wood nailed over them to show the shape of the parapet.

8. State the principal conditions which a defensive work should fulfil.

It should afford sufficient cover to the defenders; enable them to use their own weapons with the greatest effect; and the works should be so constructed as to place an enemy under a continuous and concentrated fire during an attack.

SHELTER-TRENCH EXERCISE.

1. What are shelter-trenches?

[illegible]w excavations of ground, sufficient with a parapet [illegible]er troops in line, kneeling or lying down.

2. How are tools issued to troops?

Companies are told off as working parties, and formed in quarter column on one flank of the tools which are laid out in pairs, and in rows corresponding with the companies and the files in them. The troops will sling arms, the rear ranks by word of command filing on the tools, each man taking up a pair, and resuming his position in column. When there is not time to lay out the tools in rows, they will be left in heaps, one for each company of the working party, the ranks filing past the heaps, front ranks receiving shovels and rear ranks picks.

3. Describe how the men will be formed for making shelter-trenches.

On arriving at the position for making the trench, the rear ranks will be extended in rear of the proposed line of intrenchment at 2 paces interval, the guide will pace along the line, and halt at every 2 paces, when the man whose portion he has paced will drive his pick into the ground to mark the left of his task, placing his shovel on the ground, and lie down until ordered to commence work. The front ranks will be extended in front of the proposed trench, so as to cover the working party.

4. How much should a man be able to excavate in one hour?

Two paces (5′) of trench, 5′ wide, and 1′ 6″ deep, sufficient to shelter two ranks kneeling.

5. How will shelter-trenches be defended?

The front rank will detain the enemy if possible until the trench is completed, when they with the rear rank will form in the trench, and open fire.

6. What are rifle-pits and shelter-pits?

The former are for the use of marksmen at sieges in advance of permanent works, and are intended to keep down the artillery fire of the besieged; the latter are shallow excavations for the use of single skirmishers for a short period of time.

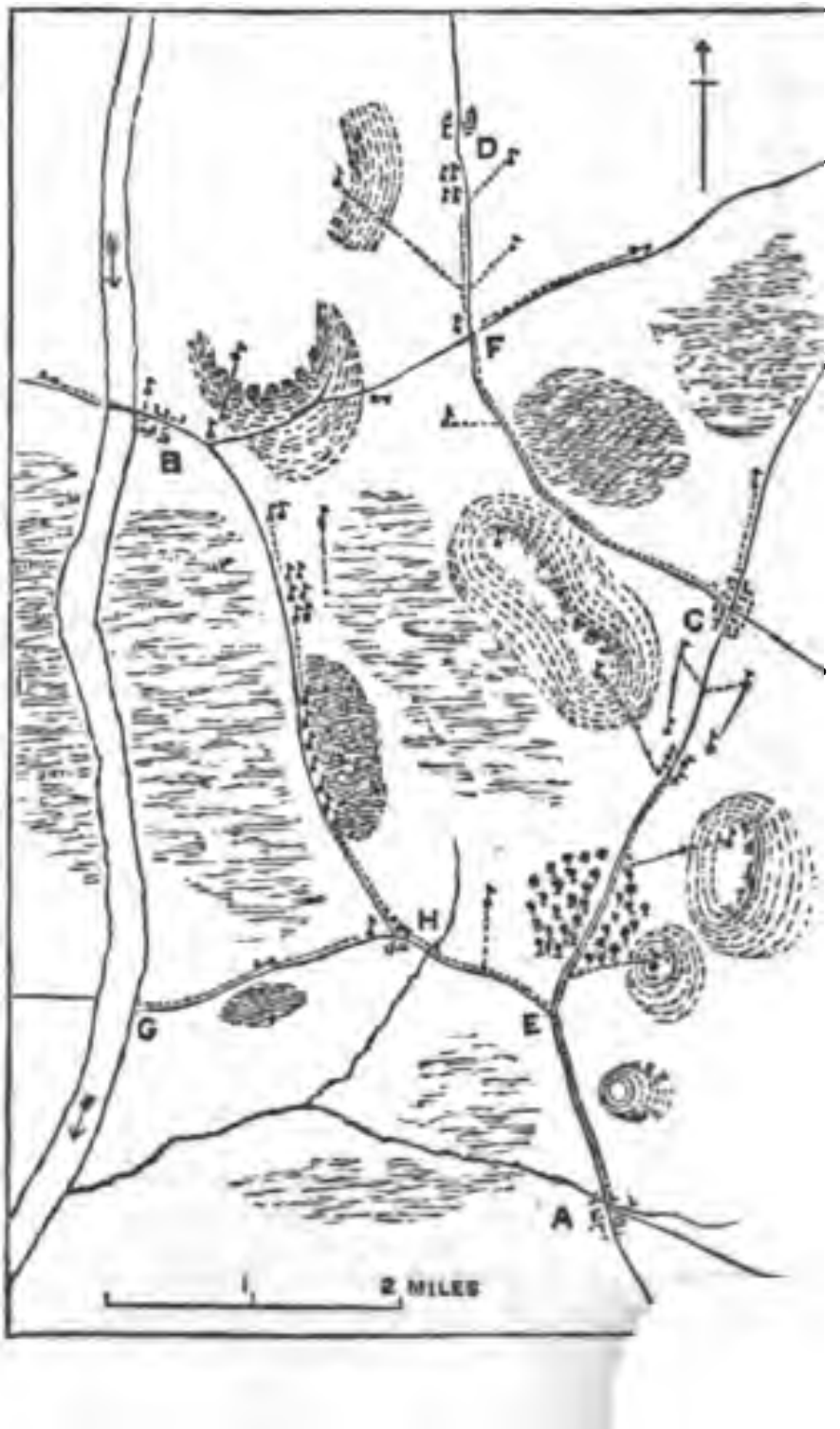
MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY AND RECONNAISSANCE.

1. What is a reconnaissance?
   The examination of part of a country, or of an occupied position, or fortress, with the object of obtaining information as to its resources for supplies, or for the movement of troops and carriages; also as to the strength, position, and intentions of an enemy, for purposes of attack or otherwise.
2. Should a reconnaissance be conducted in force?
   If the object is to discover the strength of an enemy's position, or to require him to develope his forces, an armed force is necessary; if the object is to obtain secret information of the enemy, an officer of intelligence is usually selected who will approach as near the position as possible to reconnoitre.
3. What is a topographical reconnaissance?
   A reconnaissance so conducted as to be able to obtain a sketch of the ground, with a written report.
4. What qualifications are required for an officer conducting a reconnaissance?
   The ability to observe the nature of the ground for the purposes of military operations, a knowledge of the country reconnoitred, and facility in sketching.
5. With what articles should an officer provide himself with for making a field sketch, and how should the roads, hills, bridges, &c., be noted?
   An officer likely to be employed on reconnoitring duty should provide himself with a prismatic compass, protractor, folding compasses, sketch-book about 9″ square, pencil, indiarubber, and small box of colours. The nature of the roads, height of hills, construction of bridges, &c., should be marked upon the sketch in preference to doing so on a separate sheet.

6. An advanced guard arrives at the village A, where the officer in command is informed that the enemy has been seen at C, but is believed to have retired in the direction D or B; he desires to know whether this is correct, and dispatches a reconnoitring party of 2 officers and 40 troopers in the morning, to examine the country from A to C, D, and B, and report thereon without retiring. Explain how these instructions should be carried out, and mark in the accompanying sketch the routes to be taken, and the dispositions for security of the various detachments.

The commander of the reconnoitring party at the time appointed for his leaving, sends forward an advance guard of one serjeant and 6 men. On arriving at E, he dispatches his second in command with 12 men along the road to B with orders to communicate with him if possible in the direction F; he with the remainder of the party proceeds to C. He sends scouts to the high ground on his right, and prepares to receive attack should the enemy be concealed in the wood on his left. Arriving near C, he awaits information from his advance guard, which reports that the village is not occupied, and, on questioning the inhabitants, he ascertains that the enemy have retired in the direction F; he thereupon sends an orderly with a despatch to inform the officer in command at A, leaving a guard of 5 men at C with orders to send a patrol northward. At F he details a serjeant and 8 men as a support, and to wait information from his lieutenant at B, sending on a trooper to communicate with him; he then sends a party to the high ground on his left to reconnoitre, and pushes on to D, where he finds the rear guard of the enemy retiring through, but avoiding an encounter sends a despatch to A, with a written report sketch, and waits at D for orders. His second in nand, on being detailed at E, sends 2 men to l in the direction G, leaving also a man at H, pushes on to B, but finding no enemy, sends lies to A and F, leaves 2 men at the bridge, and es post at B.

Cavalry Reconnaissance.



7. Specify some of the questions to be asked of villagers or prisoners.

Villagers.	*Prisoners.*
Name of village.	Their battalions or corps.
Names of surrounding villages.	Names of commanders.
Number of inhabitants.	Numbers.
Names of mayor, &c.	Positions of other corps.
Number of horses and vehicles in village.	Places marched from.
Enemy's patrols, strength, &c., when visited.	Condition of the soldiers, well fed, &c.
	Intrenchments, if so, where placed.

It is desirable to make a note of the answers given, to use when questioning others in the neighbourhood.

8. What points should be observed in the written report of a reconnaissance, as to the state of the roads, rivers, &c.?

Roads.—Should be described as minutely as the time will admit, their fitness for moving the three arms, if likely to become impassable from bad weather.

Rivers.—Their breadth and depth, currents, banks, best mode of defence, fords, if connected with canals.

Bridges.—Length and width, and how constructed.

Towns.—Size and population, best mode of defence.

Mountains.—Height, roads, paths, and defiles.

Forests.—How adapted for defence, and roads through them.

Railways.—Whether single or double lines, how constructed, tunnels, viaducts, gauge, &c.

Morasses, marshes, &c.—Extent, their character, and if capable of being crossed.

TRANSPORT OF TROOPS BY RAILWAY.

1. When troops are to proceed by railway, what information must be given to the station-master?

He must be supplied by the commanding officer, or by a staff officer, one day before the departure of the troops, with a statement of the number of officers, men, families, &c., and the quantity of baggage. In

the case of a large number of troop horses being sent, two days' notice must be given.

2. How will the carriages be allotted to the troops?

An officer and non-commissioned officer will precede the troops, and in concert with the station-master label, or mark with chalk, the carriages allotted to each company, troop, or battery. The women and children, under the charge of a non-commissioned officer, and the officers' light baggage, with their servants as a guard, must be at the station half an hour before the time named for departure of the troops.

3. What number of men will be placed in the carriages, and how will they enter them?

Eight soldiers will occupy the places assigned to ten ordinary passengers, and so on in proportion. When the troops are ready to enter, one man per compartment will get in and stow away under the seats the coats and valises of the men who are to occupy the compartment, who will then enter with their arms and accoutrements, which they will retain.

At the commencement of the Franco-German war of 1870, *and it was necessary to dispatch the German troops rapidly to the front, as many as* 14 *or* 15 *men had frequently to occupy a compartment allotted to* 10 *ordinary passengers, the trains being sometimes made up of* 80 *or more carriages.*

4. Previous to the men embarking, what arrangements will be made for their entering the carriages with order and regularity?

The adjutant with an orderly serjeant or one marker per company, and one from the band and the guard, will be at the station 10 minutes before the troops, and each marker placed opposite the compartment where the head of the company is to rest; the battalion will march into the station in fours (broad gauge train in sections of five), when each company will form on its marker, and halt and face towards the train. *Ground-Arms, Packs off*, will then be given by each captain, the men will shift their pouches, bayonets, &c., round to the front of their bodies, and on the order *Take up Arms*, they will get into the c

5. What is done when the train is ready to depart?
Attention will be sounded, and silence must be preserved until the train moves off.

6. What report will be sent of the departure and arrival of the troops?
A telegram will be sent to the place where the troops are to halt for refreshment, and also to the place of destination, for the necessary arrangements to be made.

7. How will the getting out and getting in of the troops be arranged when halting on the railway?
On arrival the officers will get out and go to the carriages containing their companies, and sentries from the quarter guard will be posted to prevent any irregularities, the *Halt* will be sounded, and the men will get out, leaving their arms in the carriages. On the *Close* being sounded the troops will get in, and the commanding officer will give directions that the train may proceed.

8. On arrival of the troops at their destination, what is done?
The officers will get out and go to their companies' carriages, *Halt* will be sounded, and the men will get out and fall in in the same order as when embarking; at *Ground Arms* the men will adjust their accoutrements and packs and be marched off in fours; or the commanding officer may place markers outside the station, and at *Close* the men will form on them and be told off.

9. State the number of carriages required for a battalion of infantry, squadron of cavalry, and battery of artillery, and the time required for each train to be loaded.
Battalion—On a war footing, with regimental transport, two trains of 27 and 28 carriages respectively, each of which will require thirty minutes to load.
Squadron—34 carriages and trucks.
Battery—Horse artillery, 24 carriages; field artillery, 27 carriages; each requiring one hour to load.
The above forms a separate section in the new Field ·ercise, 1877.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET
AND CHARING CROSS.

FOR THE INFANTRY.

Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry, as revised by Her Majesty's command. *Revised Edition*, 1874.
Pocket Edition of the above, 1*s.*; *post-free*, 1*s.* 2*d.*

A Key to the Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry, *as revised in* 1874. By Captain W. D. Malton. 6*d.*; *post-free*, 7*d.*

Infantry Bugle Sounds. 6*d.*; *post-free*, 7*d.*

Infantry Drill, Sinnott's Catechism of, with the Addition of Questions on Brigade Movements. By Capt. Malton. *Twenty-first Edition.* Cloth, 3*s.*; *post-free*, 3*s.* 3*d.*

Infantry Sword Exercise. 6*d.*; *post-free*, 7*d.*

Instructions for fitting the new Equipment for Infantry Regiments. 1*d.*; *post-free*, 1½*d.*

Major's Manual, The, and Marker's Guide: a concise Pocket Manual of Infantry Drill. Containing the latest published Alterations, and arranged on a new plan for easy reference. By Capt. Loftus B. Fox, Royal Longford Rifle Militia. 5*s.*; *post-free*, 5*s.* 3*d.*

A Guide to the Schools of Instruction, for Officers of the Auxiliary Forces. By Capt. Spry. Strongly bound in leather, red edges, 2*s.*; *post-free*, 2*s.* 2*d.*

Squad Book. 2*s.*; *post-free*, 2*s.* 2*d.*

The Soldiers' Pocket Book for Field Service. By Major-Gen. Sir G. J. Wolseley. 4*s.* 6*d.*; *post-free*, 4*s.* 9*d.* *Second Edition, revised and enlarged.*

WILLIAM CLOWES & SONS, 13, Charing Cross.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY,

AND

WORKS ON ENGINEERING AND FORTIFICATION.

Artillerist's Manual, and British Soldier's Compendium. By Major F. A. Griffiths, R.A. *Eleventh Edition.* 1873. Wholly Revised and re-written. 5*s.*; *post-free,* 5*s.* 4*d.*

Artillery Exercises, Manual of. *New Edition complete,* containing Parts I. to VIII. Strongly bound in cloth, 5*s.*; *post-free,* 5*s.* 6*d.*

NEW POCKET EDITION. 1*s.* 6*d.*; *post-free,* 1*s.* 8*d.*

Handbook of the Manufacture and Proof of Gunpowder. 5*s.*; *post-free,* 5*s.* 3*d.*

Handbook for the 9-pr. Rifled Muzzle-loading Gun of 8 cwt. 1875. 6*d.*; *post-free,* 7*d.*

Handbook for the 16-pr. Rifled Muzzle-loading Gun of 12 cwt. 1873. 6*d*; *post-free,* 7*d.*

Handbook for the 40-pr. Rifled Breech-loading Guns. 1873. 6*d.*; *post-free,* 7*d.*

Handbook for the 64-pr. Rifled Muzzle-loading converted Gun of 58 cwt. 1873. 6*d.*; *post-free,* 7*d.*

Instruction in Military Engineering. 1871. 16*s.*; *post-free,* 16*s.* 7*d.*

Instruction in Fortification, Military Engineering, and Geometrical Drawing at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. 12*s.*; *post-free,* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Lefroy's Handbook for Field Service. 7*s.* 6*d.*; *post-free,* 7*s.* 9*d.*

Manual and Firing Exercises for the Snider Breech-loading [illegible] Carbine. 2*d.*; *post-free,* 3*d.*

Manual of Fie[illegible] Sketch-ing, and Réco[illegible]

The Sapper's [illegible]

WILLIAM C[illegible]